

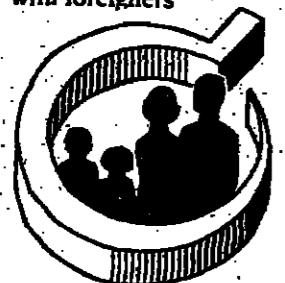
THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY JUNE 27 1984

20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Standing on ceremony
Lord Airlie the new
Lord Chamberlain talks
about planning
state occasions
Moscow rules
The Russians crack
down on mixing
with foreigners



Fact and fiction
Reviews of a memoir of Philip Toynbee
and the new novels of Saul Bellow and D. M. Thomas
Boaters and floaters
Wimbledon's third day and a preview of Henley

Times Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between three men in the South East of England yesterday. Each of the winners will receive £666.67. Report, page 3; today's Portfolio, page 14; how to play and rates, back page.

MPs oppose Jaguar 'amputation'

Government plans to privatize Jaguar have been criticized by an all-party commons select committee which said the "amputation" of the healthiest part of BL would make it harder for the rest of the company to achieve viability. Page 2

Mondale unites with Hart

Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart ended their rivalry yesterday, signing for a peaceful Democratic convention and a united front against President Reagan. Page 6

Nature danger

A report by the Nature Conservancy Council calls for a complete change in official attitudes to conservation if the natural heritage is to be saved. Page 2

City pressure

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary for Trade and Industry, has pressed the City to reach a consensus on proposed changes in the way it is regulated. Page 15

Lords defeat

The Government was defeated by two votes in the Lords on a Police and Criminal Evidence Bill clause which would have given uniformed officers stop-and-search powers. Page 4

Irving deported

Austrian police deported Mr David Irving, the British historian, after arresting him on suspicion of neo-Nazi activity, a police spokesman said. Page 6

Top comrade

Sigmar Alessandro Natta, aged 66, was appointed secretary of the Italian Communist Party last night, in succession to Enrico Berlinguer. Page 10

Moxon replaced

Mary Moxon, ready to make her England Test debut at Lord's tomorrow, has withdrawn with a cracked rib. Mike Gatting takes his place. Page 19

Leader page 11
Letters On honesty to God, from the Bishop of Salisbury, and others; inflation, from Professor A D Wilkie; unemployment, from Mr I W Hissman.
Leading articles: Europe; Nature conservancy; Standing for Parliament.

Features, pages 8-10
Fontainebleau dangers; Egypt's great divide; Robin Cook on manoeuvres with the Royal Corps of Publicists; Spectrum: Laurie Taylor on the high life of criminals. Wednesday Page: Cynthia Lennon remembers husband John

Obituary, page 12
M Michel Foucault, Major-General Desmond Harrison
Classified, pages 20-26
La crème de la crème; residential property

Thatcher claims good EEC deal for Britain

Euan Murray, Fontainebleau

A ceasefire in the five-year-old EEC budget war was negotiated at the European summit in Fontainebleau yesterday. Under its terms Britain is guaranteed an annual rebate on its contributions in return for allowing an increase in the permitted size of the Community budget.

The war ended with no winners or losers. Mrs Margaret Thatcher flew home with less money than she wanted to get. But the other nine had to offer her a kind of system which institutionalizes the British re-

thinks of its total net contribution. On the face of it, therefore, the new deal looks much the same as the old.

But there is an essential and explosive difference. The rebate in future will not be calculated as in the past against the total amount of money which Britain transfers each year to the EEC budget. It will be calculated instead against a lower figure based on the proportion of Britain's value added tax contribution to the budget. This is about 20 per cent lower than the full amount.

However, there is no guarantee that the war will not break out again in three or four years' time. The promised rebate will only last for as long as the Community keeps spending inside the new, higher limit. More money will require more negotiations, probably before the end of the decade.

Mrs Thatcher, however, issued a statement to claim: "This is a good deal for Britain. She will now have to prove that to the House of Commons, which must ratify the deal before it can be agreed. The deal will outline a simple formula which hides a series of complicated concessions.

In essence, Britain has been awarded a 66 per cent rebate on part of its contributions each year, beginning in 1985. To cover this year, while the system is being established, Britain has accepted a lump sum payment of £600m.

The agreement also means that Britain's agreed rebate of £457m for 1983, which has been frozen by the European Parliament, should be freed by the autumn.

Over the past four years, Britain has succeeded in negotiating annual rebates from the Community amounting to two-

thirds of its total net contribution. On the face of it, therefore, the new deal looks much the same as the old.

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The hope is that with the new-found spirit of Community compromise such an agreement can be reached when the finance ministers meet in Brussels in the middle of next month.

Just how tightly these budget controls can be screwed will determine how long it is before the Community runs out of money again. With enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal still scheduled from the start of 1986, the bills will mount up quickly, but Britain still believes that good housekeeping can help to contain spending under the new ceiling for some time to come.

Clearing away the budget problem meant that the summit had enough good will left over to allow West Germany to set up a special deal for granting special compensation to its farmers in return for the very low agricultural price deal this year.

The special arrangement was originally refused out of hand by the European Commission, which fears that other countries will want to do the same thing, and so undermine the common agricultural policy.

With these difficult but real problems at last resolved, President Mitterrand was able to devote the last session of the summit to a long discussion about the Europe of the future.

Space craft blast-off is aborted

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

The maiden voyage of the space shuttle Discovery was dramatically aborted three seconds before lift-off at Cape Canaveral yesterday.

"We have a go for main engine start," came the voice of the space shuttle control just before 2.43am (1.43am BST) as the rocket ignition process began. "Seven, six, five... We have a main engine start... We have an abort on the on-board computers of Discovery... all three engines have been shut down."

The dazzling splash of white flame from the base of the spaceship, which meant that Discovery and its crew of six were on the edge of blast-off, vanished as the computer controlling the launch stopped the ignition.

It seemed that, because of a faulty valve, number three main engine failed to reach the required nine-hundredths of thrust and the computer closed down the entire system.

Water was sprayed around the base of the engines (which are powered by liquid hydrogen and oxygen) as part of the process of making the spaceship safe. Then engineers and computer specialists began an investigation.

For the second day running, Discovery's crew of five men and a woman, keyed up for their week-long mission, had to leave the spaceship and wait for another try.

Disappointment showed on their faces as they entered the launch building.

The launch teams are now preparing discovery for a lift-off tomorrow.

Not since the Gemini programme of the 1960s has an American spacecraft come so close to lift-off only to be aborted. Gemini 6, in 1965, shut down two seconds before lift-off.

According to details of the licence published in its final form yesterday: "The minimum figure will be £185 per annum, which is the same as the latest

Banking Correspondent

believes there is no need on domestic grounds. This was made clear by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, in his Mais lecture at the City University last week.

The pound's recent weakness has largely been due to the strength of the dollar. On Monday it fell below \$1.35 temporarily - for the first time - and the authorities have made clear that they pay more attention to its trade-weighted value against a basket of currencies which has been steadily rising.

However, in a quieter day on the foreign exchange markets yesterday which saw the dollar ease slightly on profit-taking, the pound failed to benefit as much as other currencies.

Although it firmed slightly against the dollar, closing up 35 points at \$1.3525, it lost ground against the Deutsche mark.

Its trade-weighted value ended down 0.2 at 79.0.

The Bank of England said yesterday that although there was no reason for rates to rise at the moment, it could not make a forecast. "We can obviously only talk about rates today - tomorrow is a different matter. We will have to wait and see what happens to other interest rates," a spokesman said.

Reagan criticized, page 15

Bank move to halt further rate rises

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Government's determination to prevent a further rise in domestic interest rates if at all possible was spelt out by the Bank of England yesterday. In a public statement, "unprecedented in recent history," the Bank said that there was no need on monetary policy grounds for any general increase in the level of interest rates.

The statement, which was fully endorsed by the Treasury, came soon after National Westminster fell into line with the other big banks by raising its base lending rate from 9 per cent to 9.25 per cent. The Bank also adjusted the rates at which it channels money into the banking system and its remarks were designed to avoid any possible misinterpretation of these technical adjustments.

However, there seems to have a wider purpose as well. Speculation that base rates might soon rise to above 9.25 per cent has revived because of pressure on the pound caused by rising American interest rates driving the dollar up.

Although ministers accept that British interest rates, which are now well below American rates, are not immune from developments overseas, the Government is clearly reluctant to be forced into raising rates to protect the pound when it comes.

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Rural kiosks could close

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The denationalized British Telecom will have the power to close nearly 5,000 telephone kiosks - everyone that takes less than £185 a year - through powers contained in its operating licence.

According to details of the licence published in its final form yesterday: "The minimum figure will be £185 per annum, which is the same as the latest

All clear, page 15

Continued on back page, col 7

Angry victim of a diplomatic crime

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A London girl aged 24 described yesterday how a Kenyan diplomat knocked her and her passenger off her motorcycle after jumping red traffic lights, abandoned his car and ran off, leaving both unconscious in the road.

He then turned up the next day, claiming diplomatic immunity, a magistrate said. Miss Charlotte Owen, a press officer with the Family Planning Association.

Since then, for the past seven months, Miss Owen and her mother have met with "stone-walling" in their efforts to obtain some kind of compensation for the fractured and scarred knee which lost Miss

anyway as a signals engineer had reported that those traffic lights had a very rapid colour phase-change.

To her astonishment, she said, the Foreign Office said it could not expect the diplomat to be punished more than someone would be if a citizen of this country.

But the offence at least, she said, would mean loss of a driving licence, a requirement to take another test, and a very heavy fine or even, if the court thought right, a term of imprisonment.

At the High Commission, the "shelters came down", she recalled. Staff ignored Foreign Office letters and refused to say if the driver was insured until after the police report.

When this was produced, she said, the police had completely changed their minds, saying they would not have prosecuted them if they had not been for diplomatic immunity.



Wimbledon winner: Virginia Wade on her way to a 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 first round victory over Ann Hayrickson of America (Picture: Norman Lomax).

Coal board staff mobbed by pickets

From Craig Seton
Doncaster

Striking miners were accused of acting like "thugs and bums" yesterday after 1,000 men descended on the National Coal Board's regional office in Doncaster and accosted employees in the street. Women were among 37 people assaulted, hit by stones or threatened.

The incident was described by coal board officials as well organized, and the worst and most violent of a number of incidents挑起 by miners since the dispute began.

A complaint was made to the area office of the National Union of Mineworkers.

One employee was taken to hospital after being punched in the mouth and an office girl was told that she would be "kicked back home" if they tried to get into work.

The police arrested 17 miners outside Coal House, where 16 windows were smashed and 11 cars damaged. One had "NUM" scratched in large letters on its bonnet.

Board officials said that miners roamed the streets in gangs, stopping workers on the way to Coal House, and male employees were "thumped".

Others were pushed and jostled, kicked or had stones thrown at them as they made their way to an assembly point next to Doncaster police station set aside for times when their two offices were being picketed.

Many women were said to have been in tears and one collapsed. Of the 37 people who said that they had been attacked, hit by missiles or threatened, 19 were women.

Eight, including two women, were kicked; six men and three women, were hit or pushed; two men were hit by missiles; seven people, six of them women, were treated for shock and six people, one a woman, were threatened with assault.

A further five people were hit by eggs and a man was spat on. About 1,000 people work at Coal House, many of them miners.

Continued on back page, col 7

Brittan 'victim of smear campaign'

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Sources close to the Home Secretary last night identified Mr Leon Brittan as the victim of a smear, a purported scandal, after publication of a report naming the minister in the latest issue of *Private Eye*.

But because *Private Eye* has stated that there was no truth in the allegations, Mr Brittan, who is a distinguished libel lawyer, would not issue writs against the magazine.

It was added in the clearest terms, however, that if anyone suggested that the allegations were true, writs would be issued.

The sources commented on *Private Eye's* report: "This is correct. He has been smeared and there is no truth in the allegations. Consequently, the story in *Private Eye* provides no basis for legal action."

Although it had been suggested to *The Times* that the allegations about Mr Brittan might have been put about, in part, by a disaffected security source, a similar *Private Eye* suggestion was last night discounted as "wholly fanciful".

Private Eye said that the rumours had been resurrected and peddled around Fleet Street by MI5 sources who feared a Security Service shake-up in the wake of the Bettany case.

When a government source was asked about the rumours last week, and whether the Prime Minister was satisfied that there was no substance in them, there was an angry denunciation of "assassination by gossip".

Lancashire pit strike cannot be made official, judge rules

The National Union of Mineworkers cannot make the strike in Lancashire official, a High Court judge decided in Manchester yesterday.

Mr Justice Caulfield made a declaration invalidating a strike decision at an area conference on June 2 making the strike official.

The judge also said that the union did not have the power to impose disciplinary sanctions on men who wished to work at pits in the North-west.

The action was brought by three men from Agecroft Colliery, Manchester. They had asked for the declaration against the union's area executive committee and the area delegate conference who contested the case.

The plaintiffs were the branch secretary, Mr Jim Lord, the branch president, Mr James Newcombe and Mr John Edwards, the pit's representative on the area executive committee. They were given an order for costs.

The judge said both sides interpreted the union's rules differently. The plaintiffs said it followed that every area could call for a strike and the combination of their efforts would result in a national stoppage without a ballot.

Mr Lord said afterwards: "It has cleared the air in Lancashire. I hope it will bring a lot more men who have been afraid of union reprisals back to work."

Mr Sid Vincent, general secretary of the Lancashire miners, said: "The result has made it clear that you cannot have a strike without a ballot at any level, but it will not bring the lads back."

Five Derbyshire and 29 Kent miners were dismissed by the National Coal Board yesterday for occupying their pits

The Derbyshire men occupied winding gear at Whitwell

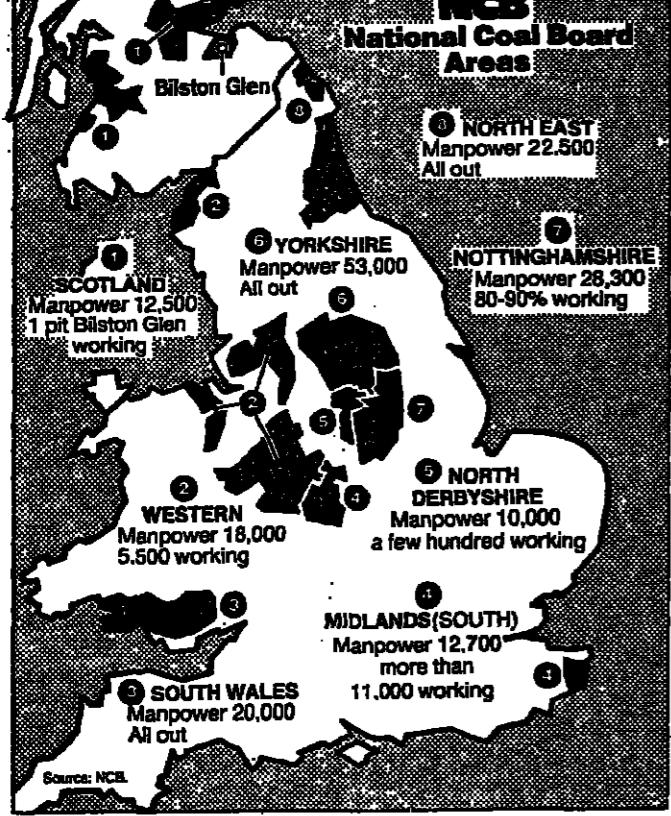
Only one of five trains

scheduled to deliver iron ore to Llanwern steelworks went past pickets to be unloaded yesterday (Tim Jones writes). The British Steel Corporation says the supply situation is critical.

Steel union officials and British Steel Corporation management say that at least 40 per cent production is vital to keep the blast furnaces in prime condition. Although the coke and coal supplied by lorry can prevent cooling, the corporation says that long term damage can still be caused.

Miners withdrew safety cover at the Merthyr Vale colliery, Mid Glamorgan, yesterday after being asked to pay a £3 shift levy to the NUM. The volunteers received £15 a shift.

Thirty arrests were made outside Bilston Glen colliery near Edinburgh yesterday as clashes between pickets and police continued.



Livingstone aide is questioned

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Police investigating the alleged leak of a Cabinet document yesterday arrested a senior assistant to Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council. Mr Bill Bush, head of the secretariat of the council's majority Labour group, was questioned for two hours.

He was asked about documents which proposed allowing direct elections to the Inner London Education Authority after the abolition of the Greater London Council. The policy was later made public by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

He said later that it had been signed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, as well as by Sir Keith. It was not known at the time of the leak early this year that Mr Jenkin had endorsed direct elections in the education authority while trying to abolish them in the council. Mr Jenkin said later in the Commons that he knew nothing of the arrest.

Mr Bush said after his release that a motor cyclist swerved in front of his car on Westminster Bridge yesterday morning. Two unmarked police cars then appeared with uniformed and plain clothes officers. Mr Bush was questioned for two hours and shown a document.

The Home Office money, the first to be given towards creating an alternative to the use of animals in experiments, was part of the Government's overall commitment to reducing work on animals, Mr David Mellor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, said yesterday.

Researchers also wish to use alternative to animals in discovering the beneficial effects of new drugs.

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VAT has 'cost 14,000 jobs at takeaways and cut sales by 20%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The imposition of 15 per cent Value added tax on hot take-away food in the last Budget cost at least 14,000 jobs and cut sales 20 per cent, a survey conducted by the Hot Take-away Action Group says.

That represents one job lost at each fish and chip, Chinese and chicken take-away. Because some have laid off more staff the losses might be nearer 20,000 Mr John Barnes, chairman of the group, said.

The group is campaigning for modifications to the Finance Bill to halt what is being claimed to be disastrous effects

on the bulk of the take away market consisting mostly of

Takeings at traditional outlets, such as fish and chip shops are down by a fifth on average and net profits have dropped more than 40 per cent, the survey shows.

Some sales have dropped by nearly 30 per cent, with profits down by a half in areas of higher unemployment, such as the West Midlands and the North.

An attempt will be made at the report stage of the Finance Bill in the Commons to introduce an amendment which would impose VAT on all takeaway outlets with seating. That could bring in some sandwich bars which escape taxation because they sell cold food.

Thornton Baker suggests that that would result in the Government raising three-quarters of the proposed revenue with less risk to jobs because the traditional takeaways would escape the tax and the increasing threat of job losses and closures.

Mr Barnes, managing director of the Kentucky Fried Chicken chain of 360 outlets, said: "It is untrue to suggest that business will soon return to normal for the traditional outlets. The evidence is to the contrary. Sales trends are deteriorating for the traditional outlets."

Mr Frank Holland, who has a fish and chip shop in Salford, said: "The scampi and prawn trade is gone." At Wigan, Mr George Hinchliffe has laid off one full-time assistant and cut back severely on part-time help. "My sales are down nearly 25 per cent and profits by half."

The survey, conducted by the British Nutrition Foundation, found that only 18 per cent of 400 children aged between 11 and 15 had a school meal, and 45 per cent of them said they did not have a proper meal every day. Instead showed

'Little interest' in buying food for nutrition

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Housewives and mothers are less concerned with providing nutrition for their families than with buying food that is quick and easy to prepare, acceptable, and reasonably cheap, according to a survey published yesterday.

In half of the families surveyed, the main meal of the day took less than 30 minutes to make and there was only one course. Meals have become less traditional with worse table manners, less discipline and less importance attached to them.

The survey, conducted by the British Nutrition Foundation, found that only 18 per cent of 400 children aged between 11 and 15 had a school meal, and 45 per cent of them said they did not have a proper meal every day. Instead showed

they were eating more snacks, including chips, crisps, "fizzy" drinks, and sweets.

During discussions of the survey at a foundation conference in Manchester yesterday Mrs Mary Tuck, a social psychologist, told delegates that it would be naive and myopic to believe that health considerations dominated food choice.

The survey indicated that many people had little interest in relating food to health.

Family doctors were virtually the only source of nutritional information on which people said they ever acted.

The foundation is a charity funded by the food industry, but claiming independence from it. The survey involved 900 housewives, 100 other women, 500 men, and 400 children.

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Man 'sent bomb to Thatcher'

Prime Minister, and eight other prominent people were targets.

He has admitted making the bombs but has denied sending them between October, 1980 and June, 1981, with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or cause grievous bodily harm to his victims.

Mr Anthony Smyth, age 27, unemployed, of Conyngham Close, Ramsgate, Kent, has denied conspiring with his brother to make and send explosive substances.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said he had assisted his brother "in a limited extent".

The trial continues today.

Elderly get help to buy own homes

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A new scheme to help elderly people to buy their retirement homes has been launched by Britain's largest building society, the Halifax.

Their Retirement Home Plan combines low cost loans with a range of investment schemes and other services, including free standing orders and confidential advice.

The Halifax plan, designed to "improve the quality of life for Britain's millions of elderly people", comes in response to increasing demand for retirement homes.

The Halifax believes that many elderly people thinking of buying into the growing market of sheltered housing will benefit from an "interest only" loan. Payments are kept to a minimum since full repayment of the loan is required only when the property is sold or the owner dies, and under the scheme a buyer will be able to borrow up to 60 per cent of the cost or value, whichever is the lower. Under the plan, interest-only loans will also be available to present home owners wishing to make repairs or improvements to their properties.

Technology jobs boost in Scotland

By Our Technology Correspondent

Scotland is producing about half of Britain's computers and related equipment and has attracted £166m investment in the past year from foreign companies mainly in electronics creating a potential for 3,500 new jobs. There are now 40,000 people employed in electronics.

The details were disclosed yesterday in the annual report of the Scottish Development Agency. The report says: "Scotland is extremely well placed in two key sub-sectors - semiconductors and small computer systems - which have participated in high growth."

Locate in Scotland, the bureau run by the agency and the Industry Department in Scotland, had one of its most successful years, according to the report, by attracting 54 new companies. The agency is a big investor in the electronics industry, having made in the past financial year, ended in March, 24 investments which total £2.5m.

The report says: "Cumulatively, the agency has now almost 50 investments in the electronics sector, totalling around £5m."

Telling 'tormented at school'

A former school friend of Michael Telling, who is on trial for the alleged murder of his wife, told Exeter Crown Court yesterday: "I'm here from a sense of guilt" when he came forward as a defence witness.

Mr Bertram Lilley, aged 35, who spent two years at a boarding school with Mr Telling in the 1950s, said that he telephoned lawyers after reading press reports of the case. He told the court of Mr Telling's tortured childhood.

Mr Telling, aged 34, of Lambourn House, Radnage Lane, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, has pleaded not guilty to murdering his bisexual wife, Monika Zumsteg-Telling, who was 27.

His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the Crown.

The court has heard that Mr Telling shot his wife three times as Mr Lilley, an insurance man from Needham Market, near Ipswich, Suffolk, gave his alibi.

Mr Lilley said that he spent two years with Mr Telling at Pinchbeck School, in Kent. He said that he had come forward "out of a sense of guilt" after reading the newspaper reports.

"I felt that Michael deserved better than to be left without

Computers used too narrowly in schools

By a Staff Reporter

Schools are failing to take advantage of the educational computer boom by using them as tool for general learning according to a report published yesterday.

More schools are buying computers, but they are most commonly used for study towards examinations in computer studies as a supplement to mathematics, rather than for finding new ways of learning in all subjects, it says.

The report by the School Inspectors (HMs) on 35 schools covering every local education authority in Wales, found that the educational use of computers was restricted mainly to older, more able, and mostly male pupils.

The inspectors accept that schools have been handicapped by the shortage of good educational programs, and remark that many of the most adventurous initiatives are being taken independently by enthusiastic teachers.

The report says: "There is evidence that the pressure on schools to widen the range of computer-related studies may lead to a narrowing of the curriculum at the expense of, for example, modern languages.

Confusion among pupils about engineering job opportunities and the nature of the work is widespread, the study commissioned by the Engineering Council, says.

Cathedral dispute is settled

By John Withrow

A dispute over the Church of England's only mixed cathedral choir seems to have reached a settlement after an aggrieved chairmaster withdrew his resignation and accepted the separation of the sexes.

Mr Harrison Oxley, aged 51, choirmaster and organist at St Edmundsbury Cathedral at Bury St Edmunds for the past 26 years, at first announced he could not preside over the gradual removal of 21 girls from the choir to bring it into line with all-male choirs at other cathedrals.

Now he says he is prepared to accept the separation over a five-year period because a second choir will include girls and because he has received about sixty letters requesting him to stay on.

At the same time Canon Geoffrey Tarris, the precentor of the cathedral, has withdrawn from all musical activities arousing speculation that his resignation was linked to the disagreement. No one was willing yesterday to cast light on this withdrawal, beyond saying that Canon Tarris has features that Ricoh knows people want.

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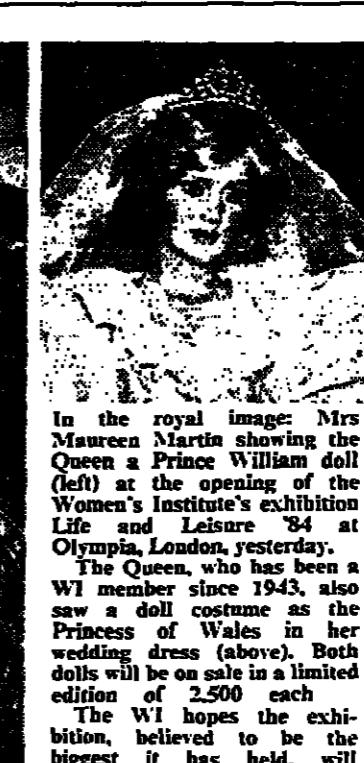
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Three share second Portfolio prize

London Transport provided two of the three winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Each winner will receive £666.67, one third of the day's £2,000 prize.

The two winners from London Transport are Mr Alan Hughes, who is a chartered accountant in the board's property arm and Mr William Myers, who works in the signal repair division in west London.

Mr Hughes, 39, was sitting at his desk during the lunch break when he discovered he had won. Since the competition started he had been supplementing his usual delivery copy with one he has bought on the way to work. He lives in Honor Oak with his schoolteacher wife.

Mr Myers joined London Transport straight from school, serving a four-year apprenticeship. He started taking the paper two years ago. He lives with his mother in Loughton, Essex.

The third winner, Mr Pratul Patel, a machine operator, lives and works in Neasden.



Transports of delight: Mr Hughes (above) and Mr Myers.



Readers who have not yet obtained a Portfolio card should send a stamped addressed envelope to:

The Times Portfolio,
PO Box 46,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

A list of rules, instructions on how to play and how to claim are published in the Information Service on today's back page.

Portfolio List, page 14

General Household Survey

Men likely to get top jobs

By Colin Hughes

Young women are closing the gap in further education and job-hunting success, but men are still more likely to obtain the top jobs and early promotion, according to the 1982 General Household Survey.

Twice as many men have attended university, but more women have attended a polytechnic or college of further education.

Men were more likely to obtain qualifications through part-time study, particularly those aged 16 to 19. Two and a half times as many men have A-levels or degrees.

The divide between quality and quantity of achievement remains marked. While more women have received full-time education, more men obtain qualifications.

The proportions are narrowing, however. Among 25 to 29-year-olds 68 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women in their forties.

Among those who had attended a university, men were twice as likely to have obtained a professional career. Nearly a quarter of those whose fathers were in professional jobs had a university education.

White family background influenced educational attainment, success in full-time education also determined career achievement. The proportion of people in professional, managerial, and intermediate white-collar jobs included 94 per cent of those with degrees and 42 per cent of those with A-levels. Three quarters of those with no educational qualifications were in manual jobs.

Men were more likely to obtain qualifications through part-time study, particularly those aged 16 to 19. Two and a half times as many men have A-levels or degrees.

Nearly a quarter of those whose fathers were in professional jobs had a university education, and another 30 per cent had fathers in good white-collar jobs. Only 2 per cent of those with degrees had fathers who had held a manual job.

While family background influenced educational attainment, success in full-time education also determined career achievement. The proportion of people in professional, managerial, and intermediate white-collar jobs included 94 per cent of those with degrees and 42 per cent of those with A-levels. Three quarters of those with no educational qualifications were in manual jobs.

Among those in their late twenties 3 per cent more men had good collar jobs. Between the ages of 30 and 39 men overtook so that 38 per cent had the better jobs, against 27 per cent of women.

The survey attributes the difference to more women holding secretarial jobs with few promotion opportunities, and older women taking a break from work to bear children.

General Household Survey 1982 (Stationery Office, £13.70).

Unemployment concentrated in families

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Workers are particularly at risk.

The number of families where both husband and wife dependants have declined from 38 per cent of married couples in 1979 to 33 per cent by 1982.

Fifty-five per cent of wives with up to two children whose husband worked also had a job, while only 24 per cent of wives with up to two children worked if their husband was unemployed.

The statistics suggest that unemployment tends to concentrate in families and that large families among unskilled husbands were in work.

The increase in unemployment down the socio-economic scale was shown by the fact that 96 per cent of professional husbands had a job, while only 67 per cent of unskilled manual husbands were in work.



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Irresponsible to talk in terms of general strike

COAL DISPUTE

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons sharply rebuked a Labour MP who suggested during exchanges on the miners' strike that the inexorable march towards a general strike was under way.

It is (said Mr Biffen) highly irresponsible to speak in terms of a general strike. Those who do so invite the suspicion that there are elements today who would like to use industrial action to secure against this Government what the ballot box failed to do.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab.) had asked Mr Biffen to admit that the Government's anti-trade union laws were now proven to be completely unworkable or that it intended to arrest all the miners and then all the railwaymen.

The inexorable march towards a general strike provoked by this Government is now under way.

When London comes to a complete standstill tomorrow (Wednesday), will wiser counsels prevail? The Conservative Party than those of a dictatorial Prime Minister and the intransigent and rigid Mr MacGregor, who have provoked this between them?

Can we expect the Government will now come to the negotiating table, announce that the pit closures will stop, and discuss with the miners what we are going to do?

Mr Biffen also replied that it was also highly damaging to make the kind of personal and inflammatory remarks against the chairman of the National Coal Board (Mr Ian MacGregor). That does nothing to assist the process of conciliation he said.

The offer is still there for the National of Mineworkers to get round the negotiating table with the NCB. The sooner talks are resumed the better.

Mr Terry Patchett (Barnsley, East Lab.) A constituent of mine seen by millions on television, including viciously tracheotomised by a police man, was not receiving respect. There has been loss of faith in British justice by that constituent and others at the response of the Director of Public Prosecution. Is Mr Biffen prepared to condemn such police brutality?

Mr Biffen: I am willing to remind Mr Patchett that there is a police complaints procedure to which his constituent can have recourse (Labour protests and laughter). Those who sit at my desk are part of the wider movement seeking to undermine the authority of the police.

Mr Gerald Howarth (Cannock and Burnwood, C.) It is intolerable and perhaps ironic that the travelling public is to be inconvenienced yet again by a 24 hour strike in support of the miners, many of whom are not on strike, but at work.

Will Mr Biffen remind the chairman of British Rail that this is secondary industrial action, that there is a remedy and that he should be encouraged to seek it today.

Mr Biffen: Many will have noted what Mr Howarth says about secondary picketing and it will be passed on to the chairman of British Rail.

Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) How does Mr Biffen react to the ugly scenes seen on television last night when two workers, miners, were beaten by a mob. Now if that after a 15 week catalogue of violence, intimidation and criminal acts, not a single picket has been sent to prison. Has the Government sufficiently taken on the fascist mafias of Arthur Scargill?

Mr Biffen: It is for those who use the rhetoric of working class unity and fraternity to excuse the disgraceful scenes on television concerning those two miners.

Mr Jack Dorsand (Easington, Lab): It is a certain fact that the miners will not succumb to the Government in this dispute. Their determination grows day by day.

If the Prime Minister is not convinced of this, I invite her to come to my constituency and see it at first hand.

Does he not accept that the Government in these circumstances has any responsibility for the hardship caused to miners' wives and families?

Mr Biffen: I have no reason to doubt that social security arrangements are being applied equitably in the mining districts, as elsewhere.

Mr David Sainsbury (Bury, South, C) In recent elections in the Nottinghamshire constituency for the NUM, those who want work have kicked out of office those who want to strike, including the brother of Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab).

Is that not the real reason why that so-called tribune of the people has failed to follow the Churchillian maxim: "Trust the people".

Mr Biffen: I am sure that we can make our own judgments and inferences but one thing is clear, the central feature of the dispute is that it divides mining community from mining community. That is part of the explanation of the frustrated bitterness shown by Mr Arthur Scargill and his supporters.

Mr Biffen: Disgraceful scenes on television

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): At the Bolsover elections, five of the miners out of eight who have been on strike were re-elected. So they have a majority. The NUM secretary of Welbeck, who has been re-elected, and as for my brother, he has been nominated by Nottinghamshire NUM as parliamentary candidate for Sherwood division, a constituency currently held by a Tory (Conservative) cheer) and after the next election, two Skinners will be sitting here instead of one (laughter).

Mr Biffen: I am not sure whether my immediate reaction is that it pleases the Leader of the Opposition, but by God, it pleases me. (Laughter). I should like to pay respect to the family contribution which will secure that Sherwood will remain a Tory seat.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Select Committee on Home Affairs report on Representation of People Act.

Lords (2.30): Debate on civil aviation. Video Recordings Bill, third reading.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Select Committee on Home Affairs report on Representation of People Act.

Lords (2.30): Debate on civil aviation. Video Recordings Bill, third reading.

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Stop and search in uniform

POLICE BILL

By two votes the Government suffered a defeat on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill when an Opposition amendment that police officers carrying out stop and search duties should be in uniform was carried by 121 votes to 119 during the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Lord Ewyas-Jones, former Lord Chancellor, moving the amendment, said the clause gave power to a police constable to stop and search anyone anywhere at any time if he had reasonable grounds for suspecting he would find stolen goods.

Those were considerable powers and statistics showed that last year in London alone there had been a million instances of stops and searches. Predicting that throughout the country millions of people would be affected.

The Bill stood, it would be a plain clothed citizen approaching another citizen at night on his lawful passage, and stopping him and interfering with his free passage. That would create a state of immediate confrontation.

The amendment would mean the officer approaching would be in

uniform so it would be apparent straight away he had lawful reason for stopping and questioning another citizen.

Added to the danger of confrontation created by the action of a plain clothed officer, there would be a state of apprehension because of the number of muggings in city centres. That fear would be avoided by the amendment.

Lord Plant (Lab), who represents the Police Federation, said he had discussed the issue with the federation and they were bitterly opposed to the amendment because a CID officer, who would obviously not be in uniform, would not be able to carry out stop and search. That was stupid.

Whose side are we on (he said) - the side of the police, the public or the criminal? We have to be clear at the outset whose side we are.

It would not be in the interests of the public to carry the amendment but it would be in the interests of the criminal. There was no need for apprehension by ordinary law-abiding citizens.

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, said he could imagine the feelings of an innocent person when he was accosted by an individual in plain clothes and told he was going to be searched.

The amendment would mean the officer approaching would be in

uniform so it would be apparent straight away he had lawful reason for stopping and questioning another citizen.

On the whole I do not favour the amendment, (he said). The amendment proposed later in the Bill by the individual having to justify himself and produce a warrant card and explain what it is he wants, is just sufficient safeguard to warrant the Bill going forward as it is.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said a later Government amendment would provide a power and a duty on the Secretary of State to create a code of conduct for officers carrying out stop and search duties.

The Government was sympathetic to the anxieties that had been raised and recognized the dangers that had been mentioned. We believe there was sufficient control provided in the Bill to overcome those anxieties. The amendment would weaken the position.

The code of practice being proposed would be enforceable under the disciplinary code.

If officers had to be in uniform it would inhibit CID officers, who did not wear uniform, from carrying out stop and search operations, which were an important part of their duties. The Bill, as it stood, provided sufficient balance.

Later, Lord Gifford (Lab) moved an amendment which would prevent the police from searching for offensive weapons. He said such new powers would need far more justification, were unnecessary and would cause conflict.

The amendment was withdrawn after debate.

At what point of the development of Trident would Mr Heseltine have to decide to go ahead or negate it?

Mr Heseltine: The Government has taken a decision to go ahead with Trident and we are committed to it. We are spending money on it and intend to see the policy through.

We have now had the nuclear deterrent (he said) for nearly four decades and have lived in the coincidence does not escape any independent observer of the scene.

Mr Denis Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: He told the Select Committee a few weeks ago that neither side would contemplate using nuclear weapons in any rational judgment because of their horrendous nature.

If he accepts that he is a rational man as I am sure he is, does that mean that as a rational man he would not contemplate the use of Trident or any other nuclear weapon?

If that is the case, what does that do to the Government's theory of deterrence?

Mr Heseltine: I am as rational as members of the previous Labour Government, but that seems a pitfall into which I do not want to step. No responsible Secretary of State would roll out in a speech the hypothetical circumstances in which the nuclear deterrent would be put to use.

The whole purpose is to deter and that it has been extraordinarily successful.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, also told the Commons that there would not be any change in targeting policy or strategy of the United Kingdom's strategic forces as a result of the acquisition of Trident.

He said during questions that the Government had made clear in the open Government document *The Future UK Strategic Nuclear Deterrent Force* that the British concept of deterrence was concerned essentially with an ability to pose a potential threat to key aspects of Soviet state power.

That concept (he said) will remain the basis of our approach when Trident enters service.

Mr Gavin Stringer (Edinburgh East, Lab): The Trident 2 D5, unlike Polaris, is capable of launching Soviet missiles in their sites. That might not be the purpose of the British Government but it is destabilizing.

Mr Heseltine: I wish Labour MPs before telling us about destabilization in our deterrent system, would spend more time concentrating on the threat we face from the Soviets.

Trident.

The select committee had considered the changing exchange rates. But they could not know the exchange rates at the next update or during the life of the Trident programme.

Mr Kevin McNamara, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, said the Select Committee had said that if the Star Wars concept took place and it looked as if it would, it would negate the need and purpose of Trident.

The spirit and tenor of many of the questions of Labour MPs (he said) is hardly encouraging our American allies to continue their present level of presence in this country.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said the amendment made the role of the Secretary of State a good deal firmer. A local authority could have year after year of rate capping in which the Secretary of State would be moving the finishing post time after time.

Mr Jenkins said that nothing would entitle him to decide the criteria so as to keep out Conservative authorities and cap Labour authorities.

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Havana's conciliatory gesture to Washington Castro gives Jackson rare honour of personal airport welcome

Havana (Reuters) - President Castro of Cuba gave the black US civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, the rare honour of a personal welcome at Havana airport - and expressed a measure of good will towards Washington.

President Reagan has accused Dr Castro of threatening peace in Central America, supporting left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and acting as a proxy for Soviet subversion.

Mr Jackson, running a distant third to Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart in the race for a Democratic presidential nomination, arrived in Cuba from El Salvador on the third leg of a Central American peace mission.

Dr Castro strode forward to shake hands with a beaming Mr Jackson at the foot of the airliner steps.

Asked at a brief airport news conference why he had invited Mr Jackson to visit, Dr Castro replied: "I invited him out of our friendship with the United States. He honours us with his visit."

Asked if he would do anything during the visit to improve icy US-Cuban relations, Dr Castro said: "possibly". Diplomats said his appearance at the airport was a rare honour for a non-head of state.

Before his arrival, Mr Jackson said he would appeal to Dr

Castro to free at least 20 alleged political prisoners. He said in Panama on Monday that such a gesture would be a big step towards normalizing relations with the United States.

President Reagan has accused Dr Castro of threatening peace in Central America, supporting left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and acting as a proxy for Soviet subversion.

Mr Jackson said at the airport that the United States and Cuba "must renew their friendship and ties".

"We must talk with each other, not at each other and turn to each other, not on each other. Whatever conflicts there may have been in the past, we must forgive each other, redeem each other, respect each other and move on. We must give peace a chance."

Dr Castro in his customary green fatigues, smiled warmly at Mr Jackson when they met. They then posed for cameras, clasping hands.

They are due to hold four hours of talks today on topics ranging from Central America to the alleged Cuban political prisoners.

Jackson aides have speculated that Dr Castro might free some detainees as a result of his visit.

Senate trims \$21m off aid to the contras

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The Republican-controlled Senate has bowed to political reality in an election year and deleted \$21m (£15.5m) in additional aid for right-wing Nicaraguan rebels to clear the way for a Bill to increase spending for popular domestic programmes.

A Senate vote of 88-1 on Monday night stripping the Bill of the extra aid for the Nicaraguan contras was a defeat for President Reagan. He had said initially he would veto the \$1.1 billion supplementary Bill if funds for rebels fighting the left-wing Sandinista Government were deleted.

But Mr Howard Baker, the Republican Senate leader, said President Reagan had come to accept the deletion as it became apparent that if White House supporters insisted on keeping the aid to contras in the Bill they would probably lose.

The Bill includes \$100m for summer youth jobs and \$845m for child nutrition.

The House of Representatives, which has a Democrat majority, last month rejected by 241-177 the extra \$21m aid for the contras, which is channelled through the Central Intelligence Agency.

The White House spokesman, commenting on the Senate's tactical retreat, said the Administration would seek congressional action on all its Central America funding requests, but he did not say when and how.

Meanwhile, Señor Roberto DeAubuisson, the Salvadorean right-wing opposition leader, has described as "sheer garbage" reports that he may have been involved in a murder plot last month against Mr Thomas Pickering, the US ambassador in El Salvador.

US and Nicaraguan envoys meet secretly in Mexico

Mexico City (NYT) - Representatives of the United States and Nicaragua met under tight security on Monday at the Mexican Pacific resort of Manzanillo, according to diplomats in the region.

The delegations, led by Mr Harry Shildt, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, and Señor Victor Hugo Timoco, a Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister, were expected to continue meeting yesterday if there were any signs of progress.

There was no official word on what was being discussed. Mexico's Foreign Ministry said on Monday that Señor Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Foreign Minister was on hand to give a cordial welcome to the officials and then returned to Mexico City.

The State Department in Washington and the US Embassy in Mexico City declined to comment on the meetings.



Peace mission: Mr Jackson, earlier on his Central American tour, listening to President Duarte of El Salvador.

Although Mexican reporters said they had seen Mr Shildt disembarking from an aircraft at the Pacific resort on Sunday,

Mr Harry Bergold, the US ambassador to Nicaragua, was reported by official sources to have been in Manzanillo on Monday.

• MADRID: Leaders of Nicaragua's opposition said here yesterday that "elections would be a farce in Nicaragua in present circumstances" (Harry Debeltis writes).

At a news conference Señor Enrique Bolanos, the president of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, in Nicaragua, invited comparison of the Sandinista Government's present electoral law and the text of the ousted Somoza dictatorship's electoral law.

Uruguayans are being asked by the organizers to remain indoors all day. The "civil strike" is expected to paralyse the country, even though it has been declared illegal by the Government.

Clashes mar opening of Zimbabwe Parliament

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Ugly scenes marked the opening of the Zimbabwe Parliament's fifth session here yesterday when supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party turned on members of the minority parties who booed the arrival of the Prime Minister and President Canaan Banana.

Police broke up the disturbances, the first in the capital since rising political tension set off factional clashes two weeks ago in the Midlands region in which at least eight died and several demonstrators were beaten up.

About 50 supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu party and the United African National Council (UANC) chose the opening of the last parliamentary session before next year's election for a rare public display of disaffection with the Government. Placards protested at food shortages and the detention without trial of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and UANC leader, and senior Zanu officials.

The violence started soon after President Banana followed Mr Mugabe into the house of Assembly. UANC and Zanu supporters were singled out by the crowd and at least eight were beaten before they were removed by police. An eyewitness said he saw police reservists punch an elderly man wearing a UANC T-shirt after he had already been beaten.

Since the weekend the Government has urged restraint on its supporters from making attacks on minority party members and their property. But in the lead-up to the crucial Zanu (PF) congress in August and the election, further factional violence seems inevitable.

In his address, President Banana promised a crackdown on corruption.

Mediator's plan for shorter working week may end strike

From Michael Binion, Bonn

The mediator in the West German metalworkers' strike over shorter working hours has proposed a 38½-hour working week with no pay penalties to take effect from April.

Herr Georg Leber told a press conference yesterday in Ludwigshafen, near Stuttgart, that he had recommended that workers should at the same time be given a 3.9 per cent wage increase to make up for loss of income because of the shorter week, plus a 7 per cent general pay rise for the metal industry.

Herr Leber's statements followed a 21-hour meeting of the arbitration commission, on which both sides in the 45-day conflict are represented. He said that the one and a half hour cut in the current 40-hour week should operate for 18 months until the end of September 1986.

Leaders of the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, and the IG Metall trade union

Envoy visits arrested Britons in Tripoli

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Vice-Consul in Tripoli has been allowed to see five of the six Britons who have been detained in Libya for up to 10 weeks. But there is still no prospect of their early release.

Since the weekend the Government has urged restraint on its supporters from making attacks on minority party members and their property. But in the lead-up to the crucial Zanu (PF) congress in August and the election, further factional violence seems inevitable.

In his address, President Banana promised a crackdown on corruption.

Now Britain is pressing for access to the sixth man, named as John Campbell. Sources believe he was omitted only because of an "oversight" by the Libya authorities.

Consular access was finally granted one week after the latest appeal by the Italian Ambassador in Tripoli to the Libyan Foreign Minister Dr Ali Treki.

Italy has been representing Britain since April.

Amnesty reports execution of 1,699 last year

By Our Foreign Staff

A coalition of opposition groups is organizing a general strike in Uruguay to mark the eleventh anniversary of military rule and to demand "democracy, liberty and elections without restrictions".

Uruguayans are being asked by the organizers to remain indoors all day. The "civil strike" is expected to paralyse the country, even though it has been declared illegal by the Government.

On Monday a "noise protest" was rated a "complete success" by opposition sources. People were told to honk car horns, beat tin cans and turn up the volume of radios.

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS



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Mitterrand takes summit guests on tour of his European dream world

From Ian Murray, Fontainebleau

The Fontainebleau summit, President Mitterrand decided well in advance, was not going to be dominated by the British budget problem. After the failure of the Brussels summit to resolve the issue he was determined to keep the whole subject on the back burner and to work for settlement of other significant issues facing the Community. Britain conduced in this decision by itself keeping quiet.

In the run-up to the meeting French ministers repeated the view that the budget was merely one problem awaiting settlement. It was not to be seen as a threat to the Community's future.

This low-key approach meant that President Mitterrand scarcely mentioned the subject throughout the first day. The ministers had a very social lunch in the chateau, then a rather leisurely look at world problems.

Mrs Thatcher reported on the London summit. President Mitterrand described his journey to Moscow, and Chancellor Kohl rambled on about his travels in Hungary.

All the time the British awaited a presidency proposal on the budget, but it never came. At 6 pm on Monday the president launched a discussion on "community topics".

That was the moment for M Roland Dumas, the President's right-hand man on European affairs — and a likely future Foreign Minister of France — to give a brief rundown on the state of budget negotiations. It

Fitzgerald to see Thatcher

The decision to hold an Anglo-Irish summit, probably in Dublin, later this year met a predictable response in Northern Ireland. The Rev Ian Paisley warned that if any steps were taken along lines proposed in the New Ireland Forum Report there would be resistance from Unionists.

It did not take long, and recalled the impasse reached in Brussels and the behind-the-scenes work done since to narrow the gap.

Then he suggested a simplified scheme giving Britain an automatic rebate plus a percentage of other payments. The suggestion was very unattractive to Mrs Thatcher and she showed signs of leading the discussion into a logjam.

It was suggested that the summit was no fit place for such a subject. Foreign ministers were invited to discuss it over dinner. The summit then had the chance to give a good airing to the problems of enlargement to include Spain and Portugal and to agree that the target date for finishing negotiations had slipped from September 30 to October 31.

Off they went into the forest for dinner, still terribly informal and relaxed. The Foreign Ministers obviously did not want to spoil their good meal with the indigestible budget problem.

The French President led his

guests on a conducted tour of his European dream world. He spoke of a Europe without customs barriers, flying a flag to which its citizens sang a European anthem and for service to which they were awarded European honours. They would cheer for European sports teams, watch a European television channel, and listen to a European radio service.

After dinner the ministers turned with no great relish to the budget problem. They were agreeing amicably enough to differ with President Mitterrand strolled in. He was unconcerned when he learnt that nothing was moving. It did not really matter that much, he assured them. They might have another look at it in the morning.

But during the night the French and British began exchanging more ideas. The British signalled that they were prepared to accept a straight percentage offer provided the figure was high enough and provided some recognition was made of its ability to pay.

In the morning the European family lined up in the *Cour des Adieux* of the Chateau for a photograph. The real negotiation was at last to begin.

Ideas flew in from all sides as each country tried to devise a scheme to lessen the inevitable national consequences of any settlement.

Finally, Mrs Thatcher, it was said, had made a concession. From then on it was downhill to a settlement.

Leading article, Page 11

US court shuts file on Debategate

From Nicholas Ashford

Eight judges of the US Court of Appeals have unanimously ruled that the Attorney General, Mr William French Smith, is not required to appoint an independent counsel to investigate how members of the 1980 Reagan election campaign team obtained briefing papers from the White House.

Their ruling effectively brings to a close a potential scandal, known as "Debategate" which the Democratic Party hoped to use against President Reagan.

The decision came five days after the court had reversed a ruling made last month by Judge Harold Greene of the US district court that the Attorney General should appoint a special counsel.

Royal tour puts Turner on spot

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr John Turner, who takes office on Saturday as Canada's new Prime Minister, has a problem: how to plan a federal election and a full-scale royal visit.

He is under intense pressure from leading Liberals to take advantage of the publicity generated by his victory in the recent party leadership convention and call a quick election.

That is what Mr Pierre Trudeau, the present Prime Minister, did when he became party leader 16 years ago — with spectacular results.

The rub is that the Queen and Prince Philip are due to visit New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba between July 14 and 27, and a royal tour and summer election do not go well together.

Election campaigns in Canada last a minimum of 58 days. In order to have an election, say, on September 4, it would have to be called on July 8.

Rebels burn houses in Afghanistan

The Afghan *mujahideen* with the help of civilians have burnt five houses of people who they claim had deceived the resistance movement and were assisting the Karmal Administration, according to the rebel press agency, Agency Afghan Press.

In accordance with tribal traditions, women and children were allowed to vacate the houses in Ghani Khel, before the burning. The male members of these families had left. In the same operation the *mujahideen* wiped out a military post set up for the security for these houses, killed three soldiers and seized a sizable quantity of arms.

The same sources also claim that on the same day the *mujahideen* ambushed a mobile contingent and destroyed a tank on the Jalalabad-Torkham highway.

Hawke aides help Labour fight snap poll

From W. P. Reeves

Wellington

The leaders of the principal parties have avoided personality politics in launching their campaigns for the snap election on July 14.

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said the Labour Party was exposed through its trade union connections to the influences of the far left.

Labour's approach seems modelled on the electoral success of the Hawke Government in Australia.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal remains at 5½% per annum.

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The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal remains at 5½% per annum.



Party peacemakers: Senator Edward Kennedy, who announced yesterday's meeting with Mr Mondale

Mondale and Hart agree to truce over breakfast

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, bitter rivals during the past four months of Democratic Party primary campaigning, yesterday shook hands and made up in an attempt to ensure a peaceful nominating convention in San Francisco next month and a united front against President Reagan in the November elections.

Although their breakfast meeting in New York was said to have concentrated on working out the mechanics of a compromise agreement on the divisive issue of "tainted delegates" and not to have dealt with the question of the vice-presidency, there was growing speculation that Mr Mondale may decide for the sake of party unity to ask Senator Hart to be his running mate.

Senator Hart reiterated after the meeting that he would continue his quest for the

Democratic presidential nomination. "The best contribution I can make is to offer my candidacy as a vehicle for people who otherwise might not participate in the election", he said, referring to the large numbers of voters in New England and the West who had supported his candidacy.

However, Hart sides said there was now near-unanimous agreement among his principal advisers that the Colorado senator should accept the vice-presidency on a Mondale ticket if it was offered.

The meeting, arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts who belatedly endorsed Mr Mondale on Monday, took place in the Upper East Side house of Mr Arthur Krim, an industrial film producer and Mondale fund-raiser.

It was the first time the two

rivals for the Democratic nomination had met privately since Senator Hart's stunning upset victory in the New Hampshire primary.

A beaming Mr Mondale,

clearly delighted that his quest for the Democratic nomination was now secure, described his hour-long meeting over scrambled eggs and bacon as the "beginning of a reconciliation... the things that divide us are modest compared to the things that divide us from President Reagan."

Both men emphasized the "moral imperative" of defeating Mr Reagan's reelection effort and emphasized the need for a large turnout of Democratic voters at the election.

Yesterday's unity meeting came only a day after Senator Hart had announced he was dropping his threatened challenge to about 600 Mondale delegates at next month's convention in San Francisco. Senator Hart had claimed there were irregularities in the financing of the primary campaigns where the delegates were elected.

Senator Hart said he was withdrawing his challenge because it would splinter the party and produce divisiveness and rancour.

Another paean of praise for Andropov

Rivals pursue Kremlin struggle

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In the move in the continuing power struggle between President Chernenko and the followers of the late President Andropov, a leading party journal has praised Mr Andropov's commitment to collective leadership and emphasized that he was admired by his successor. Observers said the move could be seen either as an attempt to gloss over the differences between the two factions or to identify the Chernenko leadership with the Andropov legacy in order to prevent it being jettisoned.

Informed observers have said that Mr Chernenko, who is 72, rules together with other members of the "Old Guard" but faces a continuing struggle for the eventual succession, with members of the Politburo younger generation jostling for power. Some blame Moscow's static policies on East-West relations and other issues on the political stalemate in the Kremlin.

The article said Mr Andropov had done a great deal during his brief period of office to "implant in our social life much that is novel and useful". *Kommunist* singled out Mr Andropov's efforts to speed up economic growth, strengthen work discipline and enhance the responsibility of the workers. Andropov themes which have been quietly dropped under Mr Chernenko.

Kommunist praised Mr Andropov's energy, his use of the "creative initiative of the masses", and his campaign against corruption, bribe-taking, embezzlement and red tape.

The Andropov era had led to "positive shifts" in the Soviet economy. *Kommunist* noted, and had promoted the prestige of Soviet socialism in the world.

Informed sources said this lavish praise of Mr Andropov's preoccupation.

internal reforms and international standing appeared to reflect badly on Mr Chernenko. On the other hand, *Kommunist* said Mr Andropov, a former head of the KGB secret police was a "party man to the marrow of his bones dedicated to the principle of collective leadership".

The article pointedly recalled that when he took over in February Mr Chernenko had eulogized Mr Andropov's qualities as a politician and a man, saying they had been vividly demonstrated in his activities as party leader and President.

Further signs of the jostling for the eventual succession emerged during recent visits to Moscow by President Mitterrand of France and Senior Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. On both occasions Mr Giscard d'Alba, aged 60, was to the fore.

Mr Gorbachev remains the unofficial Kremlin Number 2, but during the Mitterrand visit was relegated to the sidelines addressing the supreme Soviet foreign affairs commission on the training of Third World students in Russia — not in the mainstream of current Kremlin

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Mr Gorb

Transvaal by-elections will test white reaction to reforms

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

White voters go to the polls today in two by-elections in Transvaal, the results of which will be of interest chiefly as further soundings of the strength of extreme right-wing opposition to the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3.

The main feature of the new constitution is that the existing all-white Parliament will acquire two extra chambers, one each for mixed-race Coloureds and Indians, who will elect representatives from their own communities on segregated voters' rolls. There is no place in the new Parliament for blacks, more than 70 per cent of the population.

The by-elections are to seats in the Provincial Council. The contest attracting the most attention is in the mainly Afrikaans-speaking Potgietersrus constituency, in Transvaal's rural heartland, where the wave of right-wing reaction has been strongest.

Here the ruling National Party is trying to recover a seat it lost when the previous incumbent, who died in a car crash, defected to the breakaway Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht. The CP is fighting in alliance with the even more extreme Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Werstandsbeweging.

Bolivian miners bar

Jakarta correspondent

On the left

Relations between Pretoria and its neighbour, which have

been generally good if not exactly warm, have recently been strained by a series of inter-related events, all of which are certain to be discussed at the talks.

First there was the dismissal earlier this month of four senior Swazi figures, including the Foreign Minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, who claimed he had been removed because he had initiated an inquiry into a fraud involving non-payment of customs dues which had threatened to expose alleged wrongdoing by senior members of the Ligozo.

Dr Nxumalo was accused in turn of being the ringleader in an alleged plot to seize power from the Queen Regent, Queen Ntombi.

Mr Botha expressed concern over the reasons for the dismissals and threatened that if the fraud inquiry were not pursued South Africa might have to reconsider its membership of the Southern African Customs Union, to which Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho also belong.

Finally, there was South Africa's decision last week to shelve a plan to cede large chunks of South African Swazi and Zulu tribal territory, with their inhabitants, to Swaziland. This scheme is still supported by the Swazi ruling group.

Botha to meet Swazi leaders

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, is to hold talks in Swaziland tomorrow with Prince Bhekimpilo Dlamini, the Swaziland Prime Minister and leading members of the Ligozo, the supreme council of tribal elders which effectively runs the small kingdom.

Relations between Pretoria and its neighbour, which have

34 Albanian separatists jailed in Yugoslavia

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade

In the latest series of trials being held simultaneously in three big towns in Yugoslavia's troubled Kosovo region, 34 ethnic Albanians received sentences ranging from six months to 14 years imprisonment for conspiring against the state.

All are alleged to have belonged to various underground organizations committed to change the constitutional status of the region.

Earlier, sentences of up to 12 years were passed on 14 more Yugoslav-Albanians. The prosecutions appear to be a new drive by Belgrade against Albanian nationalists.

Since the riots of 1981, the situation has been brought under control, but the region remains potentially explosive and the call for the "Kosovo republic" continues to re-ignite

more followers among Yugoslav-Albanian youth. In the past three years at least 700 Albanians have been given prison sentences, mainly on charges of actively supporting unity with Albania, and a score of underground organizations have been uncovered, in which a number of notable personalities were involved.

In the recent trials two Yugoslav-Albanian journalists employed by the state television were said to have belonged to an underground group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo, which intended to carry out terrorist acts. They were sentenced to 12 years.

Another member of the same group, a lawyer, was sent for treatment in a psychiatric clinic after being declared to be suffering from schizophrenic paranoia.

Legal threat to British atomic tests inquiry

From Tony Dubourdieu, Melbourne

A legal problem has thrown doubt on the Federal Government's intention to hold a full public inquiry into the British atomic test programme in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Attorney-General's department has told the Minister for Resources and Energy, Senator Peter Walsh, that a public inquiry, or an inquiry in which the proceedings would be made public, could be in contempt of court because five actions for damages had been filed.

Three ex-servicemen and one Pitjantjatjara Aboriginal are suing the Government over illnesses allegedly caused by the British tests. The family of another ex-serviceman who has since died, is also taking legal action.

Expressing his confidence in the outcome of the trial brought against him by the Chilean magazine in which General Leigh accused President Pinochet of staying in power through force and eliminating politicians and generals considered dangerous to his regime.

The former junta member is to appear in court this week, accused of inciting subversion. The charges stem from an interview published in a local

Sakharov stepson snipes at Mitterrand trip to Russia

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

The stepson of the missing Russian dissident, Dr Andrei Sakharov, yesterday criticized President Francois Mitterrand's trip to the Soviet Union last week.

He said: "The French President should have stayed at home rather than lend credibility to the Soviet statements that the situation with Sakharov is normal."

Mr Alexei Semyonov, aged 27, was referring to indirect assurances, apparently given to the French leader before he decided to go ahead with the visit that Dr Sakharov was

alive. Mr Semyonov told a press conference in Tokyo that President Mitterrand should have been more careful.

He is in Japan to seek Japanese Government support to press the Soviet Union for information the whereabouts of the Nobel Prize-winning physicist and his wife. They disappeared from public view early in May after Dr Sakharov began a hunger strike to press his demand for his wife, Mrs Elena Bonner, to be allowed to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

Since May 6, Mr Semyonov,

who left the Soviet Union under duress to live in the United States in 1978, has been frustrated in his efforts to glean any word about Dr Sakharov's condition.

Mr Semyonov said it was possible that his stepfather was being kept alive during the hunger strike by force-feeding. Semi-official statements from the Soviet Union claim that the physicist is well and "receiving his meals regularly".

Mr Semyonov said he had reason to believe that the Japanese Government would apply "quiet diplomacy".

Chile general faces trial fearlessly

From Florencio Varas, Santiago

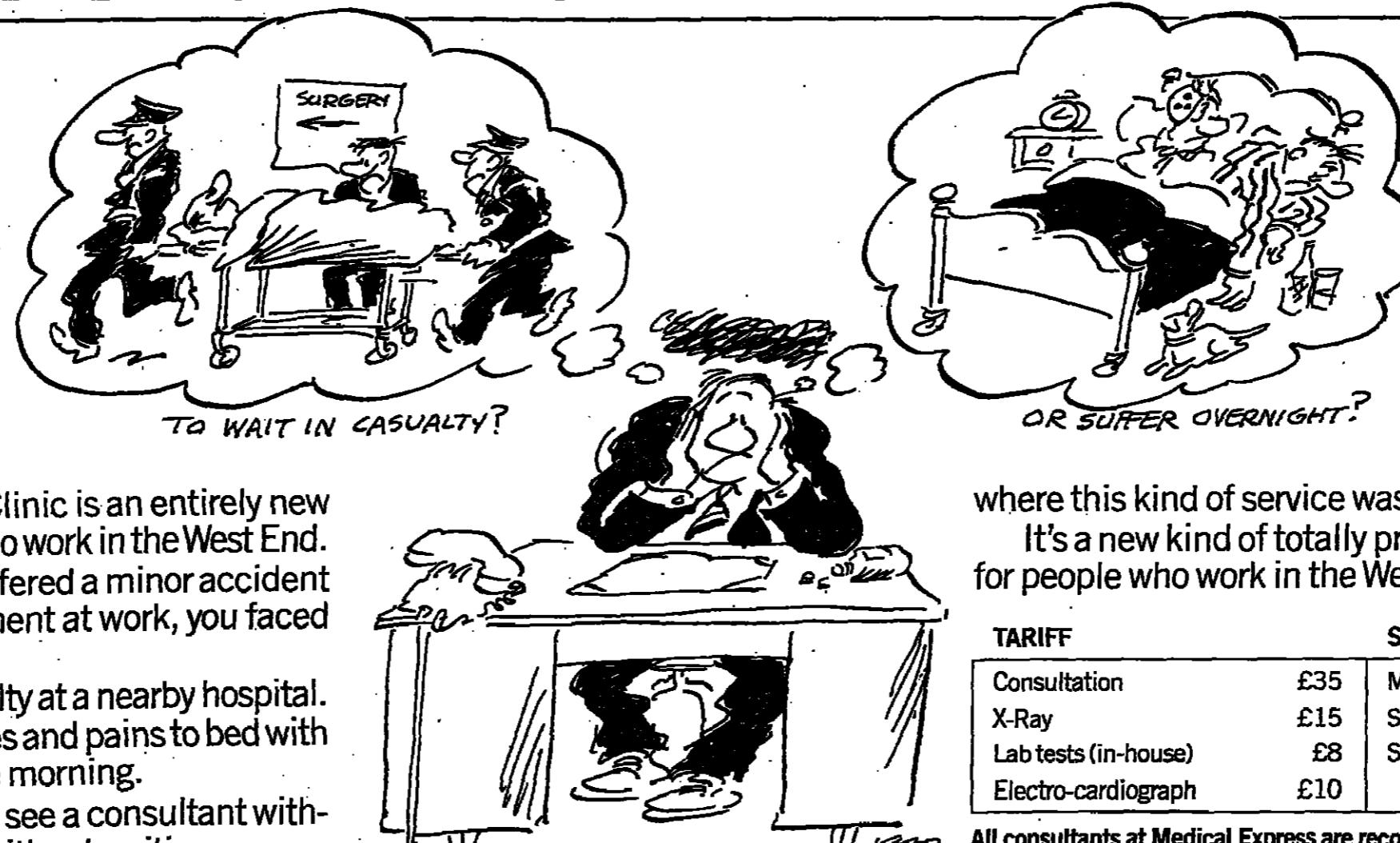
Expressing his confidence in the outcome of the trial brought against him by the Chilean magazine in which General Leigh accused President Pinochet of staying in power through force and eliminating politicians and generals considered dangerous to his regime.

The former Commander of the Air Force and a key figure in the 1973 military coup, the general was ousted from the ruling junta by General Pinochet in 1978 for opposing the plebiscite and the constitution.

extending the President's mandate until 1989. If found guilty, General Leigh cannot be sent to jail, but he can be placed under house arrest or detention.

"Pinochet", the general said, "Doesn't want to know anything about democracy or transition. He wants to stay in power with an iron hand until 1989 and then, if things are right, get himself reelected for another term."

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LONDON'S FIRST WALK-IN NO-WAIT CLINIC.

SPECTRUM

High life with the upper-crust crooks

I now felt that I recognized many of the theme tunes of this culture. Some, indeed, were so familiar from interviews and discussions and late-night talk-tv that I could have sung along with them when the first chords were sounded. I was practically word perfect, for example, on ornate that rather grandiloquent Italianate aria about the value of silence and the disgrace of informing, with its sad contemporary coda about the scourge of supergrasses. I was equally at home with Spanish strains of macho, or rather with that particular English version "macho", where the emphasis shifted away from the sheer expression of physical strength and sexual virility towards a pride in one's ability to take "pressure", face risks, and stay cool.

At a less lofty level, I could recognize the obsession with knowing how the odds were stacked in every social situation; the delight in any scheme or game, however childish or surrealistic, which subverted authority; the respect granted to displays of cold-blooded violence; the insistent depiction of women as romantic sweethearts, sexual playthings or wifely accomplices; and the vision of the rest of the population as a greedy ignorant mob of "mug punters" who were simply asking to be taken.

It wasn't too difficult to maintain mental reservations about most of these attitudes. In fact, I found it mildly reassuring that my repeated exposure to them had had such little effect. I

Professional criminals have an elite which sees itself on a par with the aristocracy. John McVicar shows Laurie Taylor how they live like lords

hadn't exactly expected to turn into a criminal as a result of my meeting so many villains and sharing so much of my social life with them, but I'd been on guard against any dramatic increase in my general level of cynicism, materialism, or tolerance of violence.

This, unfortunately, was not the end of the story. Like little children, Geoff and Phil and Les and John and Lennie were always wonderfully adept at finding ways to stay up later. Once one set of toys had been packed up and the way left clear, then out would come another plaything. Sometimes we merely moved clubs - there was actually here a chronological sequence here - so that one went to J. Arthur's in the Fulham Road between 12 and 1.1, the Jacaranda in Kensington after 2 and Dino's in Notting Hill any time after that. (As this arrangement seemed to be true when we were with different sets of villains, I often wondered whether such clubs were otherwise quite empty outside these preferred hours.) And if it wasn't "another club" which was used to keep the

person can be relied upon to give a small token yawn, a slight symbolic stretch of the arms, which allows another to mention home and another to pile in with "Gosh, is it two o'clock already?" and yet another to add, "Yes, have to be up early tomorrow". But no matter how hard I searched the faces around me at the Landsdowne of Newmarket or Professional Artists', I could rarely find any signs of imminent departure or a slow-down in the social pace.

Evening going, then the ante might be raised, the sense of ending dispelled, by drawing upon any from a long list of stimulants. First on the menu was usually champagne. Clubs seemed to know about this late night or early morning prediction, for no sooner was the £20 note pushed across the counter than an ice-bucket with a bottle of Moët et Chandon was on its way.

This was far from being radical philosophy. Villains have no apparent political wish to usurp the "upper class". They are delighted to be able to exploit the chink in its armour, and by so doing establish that they are equally clever at cheating.

"I'm on a par with them, brain-wise," insisted Lennie. "I'm not giving myself a gee. I know I am. That's for sure."

simply because it marked off villains as somehow stylistically superior to those around them, but also because it was tied in with their philosophical view of the world, with the idea that if you stayed sharp and alert, used your eyes and brain more than those around you, then you would be able to spot all myraid flaws and cracks in the surrounding social fabric and devise exact techniques for exploiting them.

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Sometimes the symmetry between the two groups, the upper classes and the professional criminals, was even more explicit. Geoff, the con man, was almost mathematically precise about it: "Top-class villains are about... a narrow 1 per cent of the population - maybe half a per cent - who knows, rather like the 1 per cent in the opposite direction, the real hierarchy of the establishment - the aristocracy and the royal family, that epitome of honesty and understanding."

If this social theory was going to be maintained, then it was obviously critical for villains like Geoff to separate themselves from all other criminals who regularly filled the courts and the jails and the tabloid headlines. How can I tell who's a "top-class villain" and who isn't? I asked him during one late-night session.

"You take the 1 per cent who go on robberies and never harm anybody. But the people there think they're going to be shot. They're top-class at it. They wouldn't hurt a lamb. They're actors and grafters. And that's their game."

I must have looked unconvinced. The categories didn't seem so watertight to me. "Professional robbers aren't always gentle," I ventured.

"There's robbers, Laurie, top class, who if it's an old person, they won't do the tie-up. In case they have a heart attack. Never been guilty of even hurting anybody. The gun's got no bullets. You've got to understand it and be a bit more compassionate with them. Not in the same category as people who smash an old lady over the head. They're the top 1 per cent."

For Geoff and others, the worst pain of imprisonment was the fear of contamination induced by having to spend years with people with whom they felt no affinity, who fell well outside this elite percentage. "Look at me last time, Laurie. I never hurt anyone. I'm in a top-security nick with three or four murderers on each landing and dangerous people come out of Rampton, or Parkhurst nuthouse thing, finishing off long sentences for God knows what. They put me in with them."

Every one else was left standing at the lights. It was what Mark Benny called, on the basis of his own long experience of this world back in the 1930s, "the very spirit of the underworld... not the titillating externals of booze and bawdry... but... the fierce pulse of anti-social life". The anti-social pulse was critical not



The last word: After weeks of interview, McVicar, left, and Taylor decided that they were too far apart for co-authorship

What was it that led certain people and not others into this complex and contradictory culture? I'd spent quite enough of my academic life marking essays on the causes of delinquency to make certain that I always included a question in an interview about getting started.

All of them, predictably enough, had been involved in petty delinquency of one sort or another, and then there had been an escalation.

A striking feature was the impact of the first spell of detention. Given their wholesale involvement in delinquency of all kinds, this arrived quite late on in their careers, at least late enough to allow them to realize that it was by no means an inevitable consequence of deviance. This meant that prison or borstal could be read as straightforward "cost", as something you had to endure as part of your style of life.

Of more immediate relevance, though, to the men I met, was the question of whether or not to try and get out after 10, 15 or 20 years at the game. This culture, unlike the occupational culture of the accountant or the schoolteacher, was likely to have permeated every aspect of their personal, social and family lives. It probably meant that they had never taken a normal job, never known security or respectability, and had handed over years of their actual existence to prison authorities as the price for at least part of their relentless deviance.

It was the "cost" of prison which was raised most often when I asked for a reason for quitting. By this stage of their careers, prison was beginning to hurt. Most of the men I talked to were between 35 and 45 and the prospect of

another 10 years inside was becoming difficult to face.

I knew the obvious person to talk to about "getting out". The fact that John had "done it" was a regular subject of conversation. It wasn't seen as wholly admirable - in fact there was a conspiratorial hypothesis about it which enjoyed general agreement.

The argument was that the authorities - the establishment - knew that they had pushed too hard with him. His sentence had been too long for what he had done and so it was time to make amends. "Somebody", as one put it, "was fair to John". And it was this "fairness" which had convinced John it was time to stop his villainy.

It was no longer easy to talk to John himself about such a subject. There was a passive agreement between us that everything could be discussed except those matters which might bring up the question of the end of our collaboration. Not until six months after my final interview with an active villain did we eventually talk about what had happened to him since we'd first met and set off as two sociologists to examine prison.

We were back in Battersea again. Across the kitchen table, I asked him if he minded the cassette-recorder.

"No. Why not?" I'm sorry, we couldn't agree about... "More me than you," "Well, it seemed that you..."

"Yeah, well, it still resonated. And I couldn't take the way you summed everything up. As though it was all unlike the rest of the world - universities, people in the City."

"And I thought you were further away from it than you were."

"You can take intellectual decisions about it. I could see

it for what it was. I could. When you're young, you've got a few things going for you in crime. You've got more liberty ahead of you. But as the years go on, you get more convictions, you've got less time to play with. You've got less life. And you begin to edge a bit more. You become more unscrupulous, more treacherous. Not just you, but the people all around you. And I can see that intellectually."

"But emotionally..."

"Emotionally, it still plucked. Your emotions take a certain shape. They condition how you're going to feel in whatever circumstance. And that's what makes it hard to unshackle a criminal identity. You have to take all the emotional pressure to go back to your ways - you can't do it in one, it's not like giving up smoking or drinking where you can keep a check; you get caught up again in subtle things. You can be aggressive in so many ways you don't realize - lean on people, raise the ante. It is a bit overwhelming - crime".

"You feel you're away from it now."

"I just don't want to stay trapped in any particular mentality, any set of emotions. I don't want to be cut off from understanding by my own ego".

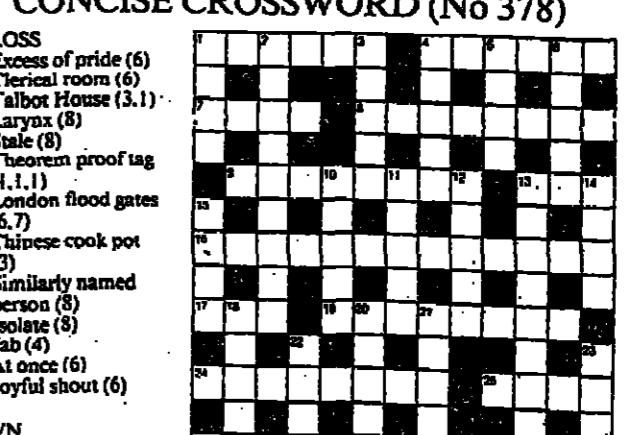
In a way I wanted to welcome him back. Assure him of the reality of the world which existed outside professional crime. But he effected his own re-entry.

"Yeah, I can't quite feel the emotional tug of it anymore. I find I've lost that. I'm an onlooker now. Like I thought I was at the beginning of all this. Like you've always been."

gown, while she - bangled, bejeweled, beplumed and stripped to the buff - masterfully cooked out dinner on the brasero."

But it is on the Mexicans themselves, as it should be, that he is at his best, and he patiently strips away all American preconceptions till we finally find ourselves understanding the Mexican mind, and being baffled by American or European mentality. Travel books should describe a voyage into other people, as well as into other places, and on this score alone Flandrau is a master.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 378)



ACROSS

- Excess of pride (6)
- Clerical room (6)
- Telbot House (3,1)
- Larynx (8)
- Stale (8)
- Theorem proof tag (1,1,1)
- London flood gates (6,7)
- Chinese cook pot (3)
- Similarly named person (8)
- Isolate (8)
- Jab (4)
- At once (6)
- Joyful shout (6)
- Defeat (4)
- Reverse policy (4,5)
- Netball team strength (5)
- Hunter constellation (5)
- Fire supplies (4)
- Clog pipe (5)
- Verdant (5)
- Photo binder (5)
- Tore (5)
- Fast dance (9)
- Defy (4)
- Pack away (4)
- Clog pipe (5)
- Legal possessor (5)
- Texas siege mission (5)
- Corundum abrasive (5)
- Hauboy (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 377

ACROSS: 1 Panama, 5 Debt, 8 Ought, 9 Amalgam, 11 Creation, 13 Sign, 15 Jiggy poker, 17 Door, 18 Panorama, 21 Envelop, 22 Shine, 23 Idly, 24 Vulgar.

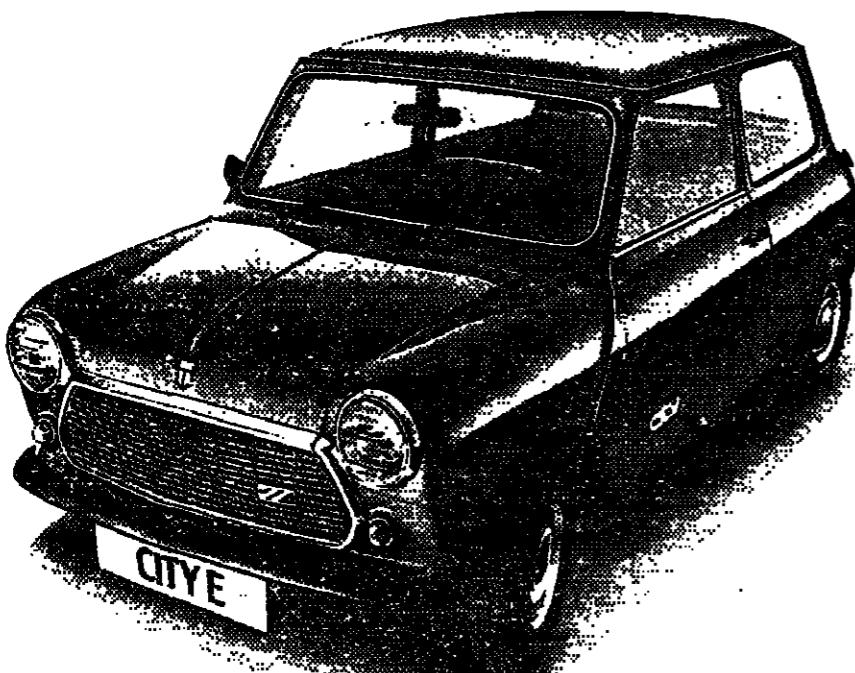
DOWN: 2 Angle, 3 Aft, 4 Anatoly Kirpov, 5 Deal, 6 Beguile, 7 Touch judge, 10 Money maker, 12 Team, 14 Logo, 16 Grooved, 19 Animal, 20 Play, 22 Sal.

Note: No 2 Down in yesterday's Concise Crossword (No 377) was wrongly printed as Clue No 1 Down.

AUSTIN ROVER



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WEDNESDAY PAGE

The invitation to Sunday brunch in Santa Monica, the Los Angeles suburb where the English live, came with a kick. "It'll be interesting", said my hostess, "because I have just bought a baby in Guatemala."

The gay couple were late, though everyone was too polite to admit they were the main attraction. Gay couples adopt children in California. It is rare, but it happens. Sometimes they adopt from abroad, particularly from Brazil. Money changes hands, but nobody would be so vulgar, so cruel as to say the baby had been bought.

However, the gay couple who we all kept hoping would walk into the garden were pioneers. They were the first as far as anyone could remember who had openly bought a baby. And it was the first from Guatemala, a country high on the liberal consciousness of Americans.

Another guest, an English woman, was chopping the courgettes for a salad and she asked about asking. "Do you think?", she said, "they would mind if I asked how much they had to pay for the baby?"

There were other questions. "Did they?", said the guest, "hold the child up to the nipple like a real mother would? Was that sort of contact what homosexuals couples needed?" There were layers of complication which I had never contemplated. How would I feel to see such an unusual trio of parents and child?

Moral dilemma over a bought baby

FIRST PERSON

What was known about the couple was that one was a psychologist and the other a film producer. Both had lived a stable, married existence, although they had not, like some gay Californians, had their union blessed in church. They were both very intelligent, integrated into the heterosexual community and accepted as they were. When they finally arrived, both seemed as ordinary as any couple of men, except that one was holding their baby.

He was a jolly little man whom his new parents had named Reuben. They showed him off proudly and came straight out with: "All we know is that his mother intends to get married some day and that his father is in work, which is pretty good going in Guatemala."

I felt a little disturbed. I was thinking: "One day this little boy is going to be a 15-year-old Guatemalan, living in America, who finds out what his mother did to him and he is going to be quite rightly, very angry". I was also very annoyed to find my liberal beliefs tested to the limit and found wanting.

The movie producer, with grey spiky hair, said his partner had mentioned his desire to have a child over a number of months, then the demand became more insistent.

They had both been saving from two substantial incomes to buy a holiday home. They wisely decided

not to invest in more property until they had acquired a child, for such an event can be costly.

They began their search in California because of state law, the natural mother has the right to choose who shall bring up her offspring. It became clear that, even in California, few mothers wanted their unwanted child to be brought up by gays.

They next went to Mexico - a common source of children for childless American couples - but they soon ran into the sand. They suffered the humiliation of going to heterosexual brothels, advertising on the noticeboards for unwanted babies. When the police began sniffing around their hotel, they returned home.

Their idea came from their maid - an illegal immigrant, like so many other menial workers in California, from Guatemala. She arranged to find a baby in a Guatemalan village, persuade the mother that the child would have a better life in the United States than in their country, then arrange for the couple to take

delivery. An unmarried mother was eventually found by the maid, who had smuggled herself across the US-Mexico border, then the Mexico-Guatemala border, to conduct the deal.

The couple arrived in a large American hire car at the small village and the peasants crowded around. They were never to meet the mother. The mother's relatives handed over the baby boy - just five days old - and in turn they handed over some dollars. "It really wasn't much", said the movie producer. "Just enough to cover her expenses, not more."

They drove to the American embassy where they applied for a US visa for the new member of the family. The US authorities asked them many questions and it became clear that they did not want to create a precedent. When the couple heard that the Guatemalan police were to inform that a couple of child-stealers had given themselves up, they left.

They were not put off. Their maid agreed to smuggle the child across the Mexican border. The couple drove legitimately into Mexico. There they paid a Mexican couple with a green card, which allows employment in the United States, to smuggle the baby across the border as if it were their own.

The maid paid an exorbitant fee to be guided over the treacherous

border between the US and Mexico, where patrolling American police arrest "wet-backs" and send them home.

Reuben is now six months old. His two new fathers are still trying to arrange for his arrival in the US to be registered legitimately, thereby enrolling him for the rights which every US citizen expects. They estimate that the cost of acquiring the baby has swallowed the money for their second home, but it was worth it. They spoke fondly and as happily as any other couple with a new baby, telling how soon their son was talking and growing teeth.

The baby is such a success that the psychologist is already speaking of a second one, claiming that it is only fair that Reuben should be brought up in a family. As with Reuben, there do not care which sex the second child is.

By the end of lunch, most of my immediate misgivings had gone. Here were two people, intelligent and well-heeled, offering warmth and compassion to a innocent child who would have lived a miserable life - if he had survived the rigours of a Guatemalan peasant upbringing. But still, leaving aside the horned aspect, which is impossible, was this not a case of a wealthy nation purchasing human life for its own gratification? The moral arguments still compete in my mind.

Nicholas Wapshot



All the symptoms of summer are back

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

I know it is summer again not just because Viv Richards is beating England single-handed but because the community conscience Bobey Marshall is distributing the first of many leaflets about the street party, which this year is to have a Third World motif and because the aging local rock star Riff Cliche is wearing his Woodstock t-shirt and mirror shades; and because the Sub-Sloanes have shed their green wellies in favour of squash pumps and go jogging to Sheep Gate with Sony Walkman piping Michael Jackson music into their heads; and because Great Aunt Sylvia has just made her quarterly phone call to announce a visit so distant that there can be no wriggling out of it. It is just over a year since I started keeping this diary. Twelve months is of course a very long time in politics (in which category I include small children). The baby has hardened from flailing jelly to tiny vertical being tottering toward like a condemned pylon, his face shifting from sunshine to small with the speed and whims of weather in the Cairngorms. All this frenetic change at knee height is in marked contrast to the static nature of the adult world. Paris Maitland's girth is the same unlovely thing that it was a year ago, and Petranella, for all the burgeoning of her pregnant belly, is sadly unchanged - vain, snobbish and hectoring. I came across these two people by the pond near Cambrian Gate yesterday; they had their respective children with them, and were sailing boats. Now, I don't think the two have ever had much time for each other but, like many who recognize their own worst traits in someone else, have come to a tacit accommodation without being active chums. And, as so often happens, the children have done the same.

Even here there is competitiveness. The Maitland boat is bigger but the Petranella one is faster, and they both know it. This redresses the balance between the two elder boys of the family, who are the same age, in the same class, down for the same prep school and therefore doomed to at least ten years comparative study from above. In the Maitland household the criterion of success will be not where the boy came in maths or French, but whether he beat Petranella's son. And vice versa. Depending on the outcome, the fees will either prove to be excellent value or daylight robbery. One can almost see the poor boys as boats, launched off in the hope that they will make their own headway, but all the while tied to the bank by bonds of scrutiny.

No, there have been changes in the adult world, most notably in River Crescent, where an astonishing epidemic of brass knockers and carriage lamps has struck. These are artisans' cottages, where pensioners stand our doggedly, and ever less numerously, against the inevitable change of address - the nursing home or somewhere even more permanent. Most of them are stunned by the upward thrust of the place as it is tugged into fashion by the nobility of mobility. They lean on their old knuckles at the windowsill and blink at the latest dormer that has punched its way through the

gut grout.

Does Cynthia believe, from this distance of time, that Lennon would have been better off professionally and emotionally if he had stayed with her? That's so difficult. He was in constant need of fresh inspiration. He went out looking for it. Of course, ideally I would have liked him to stay. But if two characters are both searching for different things at a certain time, and if the rest of the world is against that until then it's going to be very hard for them to stay together.

Was she suggestion that at that stage it was the world which had wanted John to move on? "John wanted to move on, and the world was his oyster. In those days, everything was open to John, and as far as I can see, that can have an erosive effect on any two given people. Even afterwards, when he was with

ah well! I love you Cyn Powell and I wish I was on the way to your flat with the Sunday papers and choicies... Oh yes! I forgot to tell you I've got a GEAK suede overcoat with a belt so I'll look just like you now! Paul's leaping about on my head (he's in a bunk above me and he's snoring)! I can hardly get in a position to write it's so cramped below stairs captain. Shurrup Mearhtey (sic)!

Yoko, the same thing happened - there was always some outside influence trying to break the pair of them apart.

At times, particularly when talking about the handling of Lennon by certain "biographers", her manner has something of the brittleness of new sidewalk.

Then there is Julian, on the threshold of a new Lennon career. "I know he's going to be maligned, with people saying he's living off his father's reputation. Fortunately he's well-adjusted, considering all the upheavals. You know, it's an interesting thing that he lost a parent at the age of 17, just as I did, and John did.

"Of course the Beatles legacy is hard to overcome, even for me, never mind Julian. I have a feeling I'm going to go through it all again, and I shall probably react in much the same way - be as worried as I am excited. I'm a lot wiser now, but it's still hard for me to offer advice. I'll only do it when it's necessary. A mother can't help being cautious."

John Winston Lennon Volume One by Ray Coleman is published on June 28 by Sidgwick & Jackson (29.95).

Lewis Duder

Serrano chillies and fresh coriander leaves appear again in her recipe for guacamole, which makes a fine sauce to serve with plainly grilled meat, poultry or fish, as well as a dip.

In a blender or food processor combine the onion, coriander, parsley, coriander, lettuce, hot peppers, and almonds, and reduce to a coarse purée. Do not overblend as the finished sauce should have some texture, and not be entirely smooth.

Heat the oil or lard in a large heavy pan and pour in the purée, which will be almost pasty - like because of the almonds. Cook the mixture, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon, for three to four minutes over a moderate heat. Transfer it to the casserole. Stir the stock; season to taste with salt. Add the chicken pieces, cover, and simmer just long enough to heat the chicken through.

White rice is good with this dish according to Mrs Ortiz who suggests that for a completely Mexican meal, chicken in a green almond sauce should be accompanied by rice, tortillas, refried beans and guacamole.

The Book of Latin American Cooking by Elisabeth Lambert Ortiz is published by Robert Hale under the Jill Norman imprint, and cost £10.25.

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Beyond the City limits

No sooner does the City of London recover some credibility to its elections by admitting Anthony Bull, the two-times poll winner originally barred by sitting aldermen than another drama begins. The City Police have just served a summons on Nelson King, a Freeman of the City, and chairman of Grosvenor House Investments, for two offences under the Representation of People's Act following his unsuccessful election bid in Lime Street Ward last October. The alleged breach is under the rules limiting election expenses. King, a member of two City livery companies, will appear before magistrates at the Guild Hall Justice Courts on July 5. At least the Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, will be spared the trauma of attending the witness box as returning officer. Her predecessor, Sir Anthony Jolliffe who was in office last October, may not be so lucky.

No red carpet

Labour MP Dave Nellist has been refused entry to Sri Lanka to investigate alleged human rights violations because, he claims, President Jayewardene wishes to avoid embarrassment during his current overseas tour. This, however, may not be the only reason. Nellist is a supporter of Militant, the Trotskyist group otherwise known as the Revolutionary Socialist League which, according to a new book by Michael Crick, has its biggest foreign section in Sri Lanka. Militant supporters controlled one of the country's two trade unions which tried to organize a general strike, and after the 1983 riots the Militant-controlled Nava Sama Samaj Party was banned by the government, says Crick. Small wonder, then that Sri Lanka's acting foreign minister said last Thursday that he regards Nellist as an extremist who wants to interfere in Sri Lankan affairs.

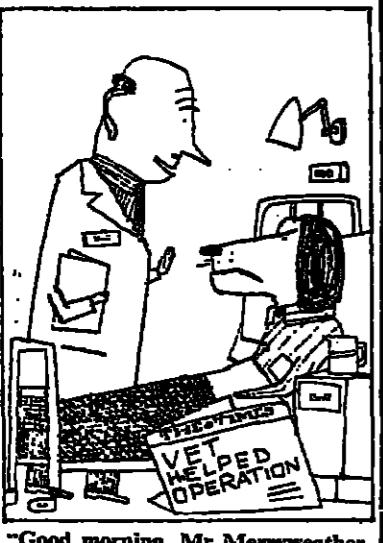
Author, author!

It will be like spotting the St Joan among the tweedy Fabians in the audience of a Bernard Shaw play. Realizing that the Islington run of *My Name is Sarah Tisdall* closes on July 21, the day before Tisdall is due to be released from Maidstone prison, the producers have booked the play into the New End Theatre, Hampstead, where, I am told, a reserved seat awaits the heroine's male.

Lucky dip

As part of Michael Jopling's sheep scab eradication campaign, which he launches on Sunday, the agriculture ministry has sent a Royal Doulton china sheep to agriculture correspondents, with the offer of a bottle of champagne to whoever gives it the cutest name.

BARRY FANTONI



The listener

Big Brother has arrived at the BBC. An information officer, who has just moved to the Beeb from an independent station, was telephoned by an old journalist friend who suggested lunch. Soon after the call, one of the controllers approached the new boy and said he was glad the scribe in question had been in touch. The officer, mystified by such knowledge, made several inquiries, to be told that BBC superiors often listen to staff telephone calls.

Surrogate mother

After my disclosure yesterday that Margaret Hodge, left-wing leader of Islington Council, is advertising anonymously for nanny. I hear that the woman depicted on the council's "Save Our Services" poster, which I reproduce here, is not in fact a mother. She's a nanny.

PHS

'Progress in making the EEC a true single market does not require any additional resources. What it does require is effective political decisions'

Better no deal than a bad deal

by Terence Higgins

Parliament will have to pass judgement on the outcome of the Fontainebleau summit. The relationship between the various forces, the demand for increased "own resources", the budget and the common agricultural policy, is complex. So a simple division between pro-marketeers and anti-marketeers is unlikely. Individuals will have to rethink their own positions.

There is a real danger that determination to reach a settlement may have resulted in a bad deal for Britain which could also damage the future of the Community. On the other hand, the fact that the EEC has run out of money presents us with a real opportunity for reform.

No clear case for increasing the Community's "own resources" (ORs) has been made. At home, the Government has shown great determination in curtailing public expenditure - often with serious effect on particular groups. It should be at least as stringent in curtailing EEC expenditure.

The Foreign Secretary has emphasized the need to improve the Community's budgetary controls. He is right, but the amount of ORs - the Community's cash limit - is certainly as important as the mechanism for control.

If the limit on ORs (and the national 1 per cent rate of the VAT component) is raised, some of the money is likely to go to cover the cost to existing members of enlargement by the admission of Spain and Portugal, but the bulk of it will go on further support for agriculture.

There is no case for increasing ORs to finance still greater agricultural support against a background of vast surpluses, high storage costs and subsidized sales to communist

countries. The CAP is clearly in desperate need of reform and the level of agricultural support should be reduced. No improvement in the mechanism of budgetary control will bring this about. If it is the method of agricultural support (and protection), which is wrong. If the ORs limit is raised, the political pressures in the other EEC countries (where the numbers in agriculture are far greater) will inevitably divert most of the increase into agriculture.

In contrast, leaving the limit in place will encourage reform.

It has long been clear that Britain is paying more than its fair share of the Community's costs. The Government (and the Prime Minister in particular) has made great efforts to achieve an equitable settlement. But the Community has failed to pay the refunds negotiated previously at the summit. Legally, we are bound to pay our contributions on the basis originally agreed. Unfortunately, no legal binding agreement was made which ensured that we were paid our refunds on the due date. It would be wrong to take action contrary to our legal obligations and withhold payment of our contribution to ORs as required by the treaty. But it would also be wrong to accept a position in which the refunds were withheld unless we agree to an overall permanent increase.

The situation is difficult for the Government because much political capital has been invested in getting the refund. None the less, taking the long view, if necessary it would be better to lose the refund than to agree to a permanent increased ORs.

The arithmetic is complicated. In doing it, it is necessary to bear in mind that even if we get back more than the extra we pay in, which has certainly not been demonstrated, the money would still be spent largely on the wrong things. The Community would be continuing on a larger scale in the wrong direction.

There are, of course, arguments that it would be unreasonable or indeed dangerous to refuse the increase in ORs demanded by the other members. It has been suggested, first, that time is needed for adjustment. But it is only now, when the cash is running out, that any effective pressure for reform of the budget and CAP is building up.

Once the present cash limit is removed, the prospect of serious reform will be postponed indefinitely.

Secondly, it is argued that a refusal to allow an increase will "break up the Community" or even jeopardize the political stability of some members. Clearly, due weight must be given to the political pressures in individual countries. But these are essentially from agricultural interests and could be dealt with by national measures financed by the individual country's taxpayers.

It is not reasonable to maintain that Britain is breaking up the Community if it has fulfilled its obligations but is not prepared to make more resources available.

The political advantages of the EEC are great. It would be disastrous if we were to withdraw. That is not in question. The main benefits of membership stem clearly from the

reduction in barriers to trade, the size of the single market, economies of scale, increased competition and the incentive for countries outside to invest within it. The costs and incomparability of the agricultural policy with the overall structure was part of the price we had to pay when we joined. But there is every reason now to try to increase the benefits of the EEC rather than its damaging effects.

In general, progress in making the EEC a true single market does not require any additional resources. What it does require is effective political decisions, especially on issues such as the removal of non-tariff barriers and abolition of restrictions of services such as insurance.

It is true that some cooperative ventures may be inhibited by lack of funds. But the message of the agricultural surpluses is clear: we should spend less, not more, on agriculture. A redistribution of existing funds away from farming to cooperative industrial and technological developments is needed.

It is better to get no immediate solution than the wrong solution. As the Community's cash crisis grows so will the pressure for a sensible outcome.

There are obviously extreme solutions to the crisis which the Government would find it either impossible to get through Parliament or have no difficulty in doing so. The great danger is of a compromise deal which Parliament

will never vote Labour since it was voted Labour.

Canvassing roles are reversed in such circumstances as the point of the exercise is to enable the ministry to solicit the support of the politicians. On occasion, it was apparent that considerable premeditation had gone into how best to register the political point.

Occasionally, I found my reputation had run ahead of me. On a heating frigate, with 20 miles of Atlantic between me and the coast, I was introduced by the president of the mess to the petty officers with the unpropitious opening, "This is Mr Cook, and they tell me he is anti-nuclear."

The public relations angle is omnipresent. It is my general impression from those visits that commissioned officers now only narrowly outperform photographs in the modern services, and I retain - under lock and key - a sizeable library of pictures of myself caught in unlikely poses: crouched over a tank turret, emerging from a helicopter, disappearing into a helicopter, feigning enthusiasm for hard rations. There is even a most forbidding one of three men in full camouflage peering through the gas masks they are wearing in expectation of chemical attack. It is possible to tell that I am the one on the left as the army had thoughtfully aerosoled my Wellingtons in lurid dyes, so that the men could tell the MPs from real officers.

Dressing up is of course a necessary part of any real military visit. I have pursued an inflexible rule of insisting this is performed in private ever since rain caught me in the front row of a passing-out parade and I had to be rediscovered, lost and floundering, within the voluminous folds of an army issue cape.

On that occasion, the display featured "improvised anti-aircraft cover". An airplane model club is

Robin Cook

Professionals - or just PROs?

The past month has seen the birth of a new vogue phrase on the lips of Cabinet ministers. Apparently their new watchword is "better presentation of policy" - the stock response of every government to electoral reverses. I would have thought that Mrs Thatcher's problem is not that the electorate is confused about her strategy, but that it is coming to understand it all too well.

However, if the Cabinet is serious about improving presentation, I suggest that it consider sub-contracting its public relations to the armed services, who have a deft touch at such things. One of my colleagues once asked each minister to state the number of press officers in his department, and was startled to discover that the Ministry of Defence employed almost more than the rest of Whitehall put together - the Central Office of Information included. It was a revealing illustration of the theory that the function of press officers is to conceal secrets from the Press.

Part of this military engine of public relations is used to facilitate meetings of MPs with the armed services and, to its credit, the MOD is one of the few government departments which actively invites MPs to take an interest in its work. During the last Labour government, I had contrived to make such a nuisance of myself in the defence debate that the service ministers resolved its revenge to nominate me whenever possible as the government backbencher on such parliamentary delegations to the military.

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Russell Baker

A pity I missed out on Hart

New York
Every four or five months, I immerse myself for a few days in the political news pouring from the newspapers and television screens of America. Don't ask why. Maybe it's out of respect for a past when politics and government seemed vitally important.

In those days I felt it a civic duty - a responsibility, a moral obligation - to participate in politics if only by studying its daily progress in microscopic detail so that on election day I could cast a well-informed vote.

A well-informed vote - oh yes, my votes were always extremely well informed. I confess to having taken, arrogant pride in this, often sneered when millions of obviously uninterested voters overpowered the candidate of my choice.

Such is the price democracy must pay for its refusal to disenfranchise the ill-informed segment of its population, I said to myself.

Ab, but do not think I ever believed my own chosen candidate was much superior to the victorious candidate of the wretchedly uninformed. I was, after all, well informed, and so knew very well that neither my candidate nor theirs was much to boast about, except in the rarest of elections.

Most often, being well informed meant being able to discern which candidate was the least terrible. Often it required a willingness to vote for the liar rather than the fraud, for the unprincipled tout rather than the mentally incompetent, for the petty crook rather than the aspiring Mussolini.

Afterward, having done my duty, met my responsibility by casting a well-informed vote, I experienced contradictory emotions. These became more intense with the passage of time as I noticed that despite conscientiously meeting my responsibility and doing my duty, government kept going on very much as though I had not voted at all. Whoever won - whether my candidate or the candidate of the ill-informed - did not seem to matter.

The news leaves little doubt that the reporters and columnists would like to be rid of Mondale so they can have a real election to work with. You might think they would be delighted with Mondale, since he provides them an easy four months with nothing to do but write that Reagan is unbeatable.

Still, news people are as human as anybody else, and we all know the cussedness of human nature. They probably like to slay away writing about a Mondale replacement candidate who looked presidential. If I were Mondale, I would stay off the press plane until Reagan is finished carrying all 50 states.

After that, everything will continue as it always continues, and as could look presidential enough to get elected.

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When repelling poachers would be the limit

Anyone who has ever attended even part of a United Nations conference will have learnt to expect a great deal of rhetoric and not a lot of realism. Today's gathering in Rome, to discuss the management and development of the world's fisheries, is likely to prove no exception.

The Food and Agriculture Organization, which is running the event, can hardly be faulted. It has assembled a mass of background material and statistics in surprisingly readable form. No delegate can claim to have been badly briefed.

The motivation for the conference is also admirable. The world's oceans, lakes and rivers contain huge, renewable food resources which can and should be exploited to help feed its 450 million or so undernourished people.

At present we eat some 76 million tonnes of fish a year, compared with about 140 million tonnes of meat. M Jean Carroz, the conference's impressively well informed Secretary-general, estimates that demand will rise to around 100 million tonnes by the end of the century. But the total catch has risen by less than 10 million tons in the last decade, and last year it scarcely rose at all.

It goes without saying that some

of us eat a lot more fish than others. About three-fifths of the total world catch goes to North America, Western Europe, the Soviet bloc, Japan and Australasia. Put another way, if you live in a Third World country and are not actually starving, you will eat about 17lb a year; if you live in a rich country, you will eat about 45lb and, if you happen to be Japanese, Norwegian or Spanish, a lot more than that.

Adjusting the balance will not be easy. The sea's bounty, like the earth's, is unequally distributed. Some countries have long coasts and offshore waters teeming with marine life; others have not a drop of ocean to call their own.

It is not a distinction which hitherto has meant very much to countries like the Soviet Union, Japan, Norway, Spain and Denmark, whose huge fishing fleets have plundered the high seas for generations. But it is one that will be very much on the minds of the delegates in Rome, because legally the sea - or a large part of it - is no longer common property.

The idea that countries should claim sovereignty up to 200 miles out to sea from their coasts belongs to Chile and Peru, which in

people prefer to eat vast quantities of beef.

Who or what is going to stop the Russians and the Japanese carrying on just as they always have is far from clear. In Rome recently I pointed out to one of the conference speakers that the British fisheries protection service was probably bigger than the combined navy and air force of certain Third World countries, even if they possessed either.

When I asked how Angola or Somalia was expected to defend their territorial integrity, I was met with silence and one of the uncertain smiles which suggested that the press really had no business asking questions.

But it is not a problem confined to the Third World. Britain, it may be remembered, still has responsibility for a scattered range of maritime colonies, including a certain group of islands in the South Atlantic. The idea that the Royal Navy might have to turn its attention to repelling poachers in the world, for example, are to be found off the Atlantic coast of Morocco and Mauritania, where the few inhabitants are mostly desert nomads. Argentina and Uruguay have traditionally turned their backs on the South Atlantic because their

John Young



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FONTAINEBLEAU

The settlement reached in Fontainebleau is not an ideal one from the point of view of British interests, or from that of the interest of the Community as a whole as Britain sees it. The British contribution is to be reduced by 66 per cent, not of the actual net deficit but of the notional (and lower) deficit which results from pretending that we contribute no higher a proportion of the Community's customs revenue and agricultural levies than we do of its value added tax. The Government had demanded a 75 per cent rebate on this lower figure, and as late as Monday were insisting that nothing less than 70 per cent would do.

Moreover, the settlement still takes the form of special treatment for Britain, implicitly a tribute to our bloody-mindedness as much as to the justice of our case. The 66 per cent formula is not automatically applicable to any other country which finds itself in a similar position. In fact, it is not even a permanent solution although, by a subtle twist, the time limit imposed is one more to our advantage than our detriment: the formula is valid for as long as the Community lives within the new ceiling on its "own resources" which Britain has agreed to lift from one to 1.4 per cent of value added (subject to parliamentary ratification).

Since any further rise in this ceiling would again require British consent, that appears rather to legitimize in advance a British request for an improved rebate when that time comes.

HOW GREEN AND PLEASANT?

In the course of its new presentation of strategy the Nature Conservancy Council remarks, "Arguably, the most striking achievement of the nature conservation movement since 1950 has been its own growth". That is a risky thing to say in the present political climate. It stirs the decapitating reflexes appropriate to the word "Quango". It invites scrutiny of a grant-in-aid of £14 million for an activity whose output is recorded in terms of self-enlargement. It summons Rayner.

As a matter of fact Lord Rayner has been there already and came out saying the conservancy was understaffed. Quite apart from that, the validity of the nature conservation operation is secure. In the first place its success depends to a large extent on the mobilization of public opinion, since it works as a counterweight to powerful economic pressures and interests. Growth in public support for it is one proper measure of its effectiveness.

There have been more tangible successes too. Some 7 per cent of the land surface of Great Britain is now in some way protected for nature conservation, as reserves or sites of special scientific interest. Not so wildlife in total retreat. Though there have been particular casualties among the birds, like the poor corncrake which has been almost wiped out by modern hay and silage making, more species now breed in Britain than were known when the century began.

Against that has to set unquestionably severe loss and damage to wildlife and its habitats in the period since the war - the shrinkage of permanent meadowland, chalk and limestone sheepwalks, marsh, fen and mire, coppices and ancient deciduous woodland, rough grazing and heather on the hills. The losses are almost entirely due to the encroachment of forestry and the intensification of farming.

The NCC recognizes that where interests in land use compete there has to be compromise. But surveying the devastation that has occurred to its particular interests, it concludes that "the great compromise has been made already through the surrender of so much of our heritage of nature to development for the national good". Nature conservation "has been compromising all the time, often indeed with little choice... [until] in some parts of Britain there is little if anything left to compromise about". It is time to go over to the offensive.

The Nature Conservancy Council's rationale of its purpose is primarily cultural: the conservation of wild flora and fauna, and geological and physiographical features of Britain for their scientific, educational, recreational, aesthetic and inspirational value. To preserve the face of the land as a kind of open-air laboratory for the advancement or training of scientists, to indulge the native penchant for natural history, to keep the landscape in a dress that people like for reasons of familiarity, to add another dimension to the notion of heritage - these are laudable or harmless objectives, but they are

STANDING FOR PARLIAMENT

Today the members of the House of Commons consider the fairness of the processes that put them there - or at least such aspects of these processes as the Home Affairs Committee saw fit last year to recommend for reform. None of the changes put forward by the committee and endorsed by the Government as a basis for legislation would represent major acts of enfranchisement likely to change the face of future parliaments. But they would make it easier for some concerned electors to register their votes, and might restore to the process some of that decorum which it has often lacked in recent years, by discouraging frivolous and futile candidates.

It is hard not to feel a certain pang of regret for some of the bizarre and impudent party labels which have appeared printed on many ballot-papers at recent general elections and - in particular - by-elections. Most of these eccentrics and self-publicists would no doubt be deterred by the proposal to raise the deposit from £150 (a figure set in 1918, when it was the equivalent of £2,000 in today's money) to £1,000, even if at the same time the threshold for forfeiture were brought down from 12½ per cent to five per cent of votes cast. An election is too important an affair to be made ridiculous by the antics of some recent clown-candidates and commercial opportunists.

that to give our partners any hope of phasing out the rebate now agreed. Presumably that was Mrs Thatcher's price for accepting the 66 per cent, but it is not a concession of great value since Britain would in any case be under no obligation to agree to a further increase in overall Community expenditure if we felt that we were still paying more than our fair share.

The whole deal, indeed, remains conditional on a formula for the control of spending being agreed by the finance ministers at their meeting next month. Britain would like such a formula enshrined in law but there is a danger that what will emerge will be no more than vague guidelines. The minds of the finance ministers may be concentrated, however, by the knowledge that the increase in "own resources" has still to be ratified by the House of Com-

mons. The settlement is not ideal, but there was never any prospect that it would be. There are real divergences of interest between member-states, as well as genuine and deep-seated differences of opinion about the interest of the Community as a whole. In such a case the only possible solution is a compromise which is bound to seem less than ideal to all concerned. From Britain's point of view, this compromise is acceptable, for two reasons.

First, it leaves Britain in a position to insist on greater financial stringency, both in the short term (ratification conditional on a satisfactory outcome of next month's

less than compelling when they encounter the powerful forces of policy or the market that would overwhelm them.

The direction in which the NCC looks for harder ground on which to stand is towards integrated resource management: the management of both renewable and non-renewable re-

sources in such a way as to reconcile the thrust for development with the requirements of conservation in order to establish a trend path that is sustainable into the future both economically and socially. Such ambition is far beyond the terms of reference of the conservancy; it is also beyond anything the present government would be capable of doing or would wish to attempt. But the ideas that have come together to form that ambition are important and potentially fruitful.

One area ripe for their application is that of agricultural and forestry policy. The postwar policy of high input/high output ratios, maximizing production and bringing marginal land into cultivation, has now toppled over under the weight of its own success. The edifice requires reconstruction to a new design.

Public policy is ripe for revision,

coupling agricultural production with other land-use objectives especially the conservation of nature and recreational enjoyment of the countryside. Incentives and subsidies should be redirected to serve the mixture of purposes. Conservation would then have a more positive purpose after its long, well-fought rearguard action.

The strongest opposition to the sea change taking place in attitudes still comes, as then, from inside the profession.

No one who has visited the Sainsbury Centre here in Norwich can fail to be impressed by the spacious tranquility of the interior and by the beautiful detailing. It is the outside of buildings we do not seem to be as good at designing as our ancestors.

Perhaps it is because we take the weather less seriously (until the roofs or windows leak) but the main reason is, I suspect, because the street - or the square - is no longer a place to spend time in but merely an inconvenience to be negotiated as quickly as possible as we rush from one appointment to the next.

Good buildings need time as well as space.

Yours faithfully,
A. ANDERSON,
1 The Close,
Norwich.
June 20.

smallest figure that might represent a real test. The condition might be waived for parties which had gained a significant percentage at the previous election, and the busy returning officer might be required to verify signatures only when challenged. But, for all its attractions, this approach appears to have so many practical difficulties that the Government's proposals must appear more satisfactory.

The number of voters enfranchised by these proposals would be small compared to the number effectively barred from voting today by the inaccuracy of the Electoral Register. Even when it is compiled it is reckoned that six per cent of those entitled to be included are not, and the same number included when they should not be. By the end of its period of currency the margin of error rises to 5½ million. Cumulatively, these errors can introduce a significant political bias, and allegedly the timing of some elections has been influenced by the state of the register. Accuracy in this matter costs money, and the Government has no plans to invest in improving it. But in a computer age inaccuracy at this level is unacceptable, and Parliament will show a poor sense of priorities if it debates the minor defects in the franchise while disregarding this major one.

The ups and downs Honesty to God and the Church of British prices

From Professor A. D. Wilkie

Sir, Mr Tim Congdon (June 13) discusses "The brave new world of zero inflation". If this ever occurred it would indeed be a new world, not a reversal to an old world.

Prior indices derived from historic data are not as satisfactory as those constructed at the time, but such records as there are give a good indication of the annual fluctuations in prices that have occurred.

Between 1661 and 1914 prices in England showed only gradual changes in level, sometimes up, sometimes down. But the annual changes were just as great as in recent years.

Prices fell by over 20 per cent in 1712 and 1802, and rose by over 20 per cent in 1800 and 1853. The standard deviation of the annual change in prices was about 7 per cent, which means that a statistician at the time could have predicted next year's prices to within only about 14 per cent either way, and still have been wrong one year out of 19 in 19 years out of 20.

It therefore seems possible that, in this brave new world we hope for, prices might well fall by 10 per cent or more some years, while rising a comparable amount in other years. I do not know whether this will lead to any greater economic stability. But if people decide not to buy cars or televisions this year because they think they will be 10 per cent cheaper next year, then we may be in for a real slump.

Relative prices also need to change. Since 1974, when the present price index was released at 100 for all products, the index for the price of women's outer clothing has risen to 155, whereas the index for books has risen to 320. If there had been no change in the average level of prices, women's clothes would have fallen to 45, and books to 151.

If the overall price level is to remain constant, we need to find mechanisms for allowing prices and possibly even some people's incomes, to fall in money terms.

Should we not now be considering the consequences of falling prices?

Yours faithfully,
A. D. WILKIE

The Standard Life Assurance Company
PO Box No 62
3 George Street
Edinburgh
June 15:

VAT on buildings

From Mr Richard Freeman

Sir, The ancient church in this tiny village is about to undergo extensive and essential repairs.

The VAT on the estimate amounts to £4,566. The number of people on the church electoral roll is 13, producing a figure of £351.23 per person in VAT alone.

Is this what the Government considers to be fair and reasonable taxation?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD FREEMAN,
Yew Tree Farm,
Brundish,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.
June 18:

Prince and architects

From Mr Andrew Anderson

Sir, I cannot comment on the particular case to which Colin St John Wilson refers (June 19) but Quinlan Terry and I were at an architectural school at a time when a traditional design with as much as a pitched roof ran into trouble with the staff and we all had difficulty in getting qualified as a result.

The strongest opposition to the sea change taking place in attitudes still comes, as then, from inside the profession.

No one who has visited the Sainsbury Centre here in Norwich can fail to be impressed by the spacious tranquility of the interior and by the beautiful detailing. It is the outside of buildings we do not seem to be as good at designing as our ancestors.

Perhaps it is because we take the weather less seriously (until the roofs or windows leak) but the main reason is, I suspect, because the street - or the square - is no longer a place to spend time in but merely an inconvenience to be negotiated as quickly as possible as we rush from one appointment to the next.

Good buildings need time as well as space.

Yours faithfully,
A. ANDERSON,
1 The Close,
Norwich.
June 20.

Gift of tongues

From Mr Peter Wood

Sir, The Government's reported intention that all children should learn at least one EEC language in addition to English is a remarkably modest one and the Institute of Export-Gallery survey referred to by Mr Royce (June 18) showing only 30 per cent of Institute members able to read a German newspaper merely underlines what is now little short of a computer age inaccuracy at this level is unacceptable, and Parliament will show a poor sense of priorities if it debates the minor defects in the franchise while disregarding this major one.

Some evidence to the committee suggested that it was inherently unfair that the right to appeal to the electorate should depend ultimately on depth of pocket. It was suggested that entitlement should depend on securing the written support of a significant number of electors, instead of the ten required at present. This would create problems about verification, for people's readiness to sign almost anything put before them is so great that 100 would be the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The ups and downs Honesty to God and the Church of British prices

From the Bishop of Salisbury

Sir, Within the Church of England there are many loyal and devoted members who are utterly convinced of the truth of the central doctrines of their faith: the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Resurrection, the Holy Spirit. At the same time they have private variations of belief on matters arising from these doctrines, sincere and often deeply pondered deviations from orthodox tradition.

It will be an immeasurable gain to such Christians to have as a bishop in their Church someone who can expound the central doctrines with such conviction, enthusiasm and vivid relevance, and at the same time know what it is to stand where they stand on some of the secondary matters.

It will also be good for us to have as a teacher of the faith someone who, because he is so transparently honest about the lesser points on which he differs from the tradition, can be totally believed and respected when he preaches on the primary issues.

Having known Professor Jenkins for 25 years I look forward eagerly, and thankfully, to his contribution to the life and thinking of the Church and I know that when, at his consecration, he affirms his loyalty to Bible and creeds as his inheritance of faith, he will be speaking the truth.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN SARUM.

South Canony.
71 The Close,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
June 25.

From Dr James Mark

Sir, In his letter (June 25) on the recent remarks by the Bishop-designate of Durham Professor Mascall rightly tries to establish a distinction between objective truth and subjective feeling as the basis of theology.

The difficulty arises over the way in which he tries to define it.

All Christians would, or should, agree with his emphasis on the events which "continue to have effects which transform the entire human race, and through it the whole of the created universe".

Those who, like myself, sympathize with the Bishop-designate of Durham would insist, however, that these effects are so great as to surpass the power of human beings to understand them, though the challenge to do so will persist to the end of time.

In this situation it does not seem to me helpful to speak, as Professor Mascall does, of "a change in the objective condition of the universe", an assertion implying the need for verifiable evidence which might be difficult or impossible to provide or defend.

It is surely more rewarding to speak of an unique revelation of God to men, of which we speak as best we can. In doing so we shall gladly recall the ways in which men have spoken of it in the past, but recognize that we cannot claim the force of literal description in referring to events which lie beyond it.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MARK.
6 Manorbrook, SE3.
June 25.

strates just how vulnerable we are.

● North Sea oil is a precious resource. At the moment it is being frittered away on funding the army of unemployed. In another decade or so, the oil will be gone... forever.

● The Government lied to you. The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that the Government will not interfere - but the truth is that she has deliberately been working to prolong the strike.

● Were the miners to lose, Britain would be the poorer, harsher, and more divided. We will not allow that to happen.

GEORGE W. HOLT.

Chairman of the Joint Chapels at Times Newspapers, representing London Region NGA (1982); London Press Branch EETPU AUEW Fleet Street Branch; London SOGAT branches; members of the NUJ; Times Newspapers Ltd, Gray's Inn Road, WC1. June 26.

A woman's work

From Mrs E. E. Klemz

Sir, What a defeatist bunch of ladies you have had writing in on the subject of women's careers!

Training our daughters to expect to have to disrupt their careers for marriage and children indeed! Why always the woman? Why not the man?

Should we not be training our sons to take their fair share of the housework and child-rearing duties? Should we not be training our girls to select their husbands from the growing band of intelligent and enlightened young men who are willing to do their share?

If men want to live in comfortable homes and enjoy the company of children then they should be willing to take on some of the drudgery involved - and be prepared to modify their own careers if necessary.

A bit more role-sharing would go a long way to creating mutual understanding and might bring about a drop in the appalling high divorce rate.

Yours sincerely,
A. E. KLEMZ.
31 Tennyson Road
Hutton,
Brentwood,
Essex.

the left they will have most affinity with the Communist block.

Europeans will once again chuckle that a proud country can contrive to send such unrepresentative members to an assembly whose purpose is to be consultative precisely because it is supposed to reflect faithfully-national opinions.

Mrs Thatcher may be privately delighted that extremist Labour politicians are thus let loose on Europe, but this is not a time for thinking privately or even party-politically. Britain nationally has lost.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. SAUNDERS.
17 Bentham Road,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.
June 19.

Hoisting away

From Mr Ronald V. Cox

Sir, I have always been fascinated by that pupils joining the sailing club at this school, use the traditional cries "one-two-six," or "two-six-eight

THE ARTS

John Percival introduces Channel 4's ballet season, starting tonight

Alluring invitation to the dance

It is the great curtain of New York State Theatre which viewers will see rise at nine o'clock tonight as Channel 4 starts a five-week television dance season. There are varied times ahead, but sensibly the opening of the series has been planned to be painless. With two ballets by George Balanchine and with New York City Ballet to dance them, you cannot go wrong.

True, Mozartiana can be puzzling if you worry about what its separate sections mean, how they relate to each other. But if you just watch the dancing, especially the inimitable Suzanne Farrell in the leading role, Balanchine made for her, you will see a very personal interpretation of classical dancing, something no other ballerina could imitate.

The Gershwin ballet *Who Cares?*, the other half of this double bill, is something everyone except snobs can enjoy. Ballerinas will see hints of Balanchine's Apollo in the leading role danced by Sean Lavery; everyone else will spot more than hints of Fred Astaire. Patricia McBride, syncopating her way through the "Fascinating Rhythm" solo, is another unique performer, and look out for Heather Watts in "Embrace-

able You" and the rapidly up-and-coming Lourdes Lopez.

For my money, *Who Cares?* overcomes far better than most rivals the problem of how to film ballet for the small screen.

It has the courage sometimes to pull the camera right back and show the full stage pattern, worthwhile even at the cost of tiny figures; and sometimes to go right in for the solos and duets. That gets the best of both worlds: the exhilarating dance invention and the world of Broadway and Hollywood it is saluting.

At the far end of the series, on July 25, and at the other end of the dance spectrum, there is an only very slightly slimmed version of Pina Bausch's 1980, recorded when she played a packed fortnight at Sadler's Wells. Many people will think there is little dance in it. There is certainly a lot of talking too, and a good deal of role-playing, but every moment is choreographed for the amazing performers of her Wuppertal Dance Theatre.

Susan Sontag's discussion of what Bausch is trying to do (Sunday July 22 — the only programme not on a Wednesday) will tell you what to expect, if you can manage to follow it through the sometimes irrele-

vant and misplaced illustrations added by the director Jolyon Wimhurst in trying to turn her sensible, enthusiastic dance into a pretentious "television essay".

The Hans van Manen programme on July 4 succeeds better in its commentary by letting the choreographer himself provide it after the Dutch National Ballet have performed three of his works. This gives a real insight into the creator's mind and methods. But another Dutch contribution, by Jiri Kylian's Netherlands Dance Theatre (July 18), may perhaps prove the most stunning event of the series.

I have not yet seen a preview of the documentary half of the programme, with Kylian's account of attending a great gathering of Aboriginal Australian dancers on Croote Eylandt in 1980, but the ballet *Croote Eylandt* is a packed fortnight at Sadler's Wells. Many people will think there is little dance in it. There is certainly a lot of talking too, and a good deal of role-playing, but every moment is choreographed for the amazing performers of her Wuppertal Dance Theatre.

The only British performer are in a double bill on July 11. Tom Jobe's *Ru Like Thunder*, with London Contemporary Dance Theatre, seems to me even more frenetic on screen than on stage; will it grab the rock fans? If so, I hope they stay tuned for Ian Spink's *De Gas* with Second Stride: a sparse choreography but visually very beautiful and full of quiet surrealism wit.

Whether dance or any other art is best presented in short sharp bursts like this is debatable. The benefit to the presenting station is obvious. Frequent programmes for a month make an impact and win prestige. The same number spread evenly through the year would look pitifully meagre. But the art gains also from publicity and extra attention. More people will be tempted to watch.

For anyone unused to looking at dance, some of the programmes could be slightly tough going. That seems to me no disadvantage. Something with a definite flavour and demanding positive attention is more likely to hook the interest of those whose concerns are generally in other activities.

And the eclectic choice gives more chance for any one person to find something that specially appeals — besides allowing hardcore ballerinas, who will watch anyway, to catch up with a range of things happening in dance today.



Kylian's *Stamping Ground*: may prove the most stunning event of the whole series

London debuts

Commitment in the byways

The Faber Trio was formed in 1979 when the members won a chamber music prize at the Royal College of Music; they have been involved with Menihin's "Live Music Now" scheme, but made their formal London debut only this month. They are an attractive and accomplished ensemble, with a strong commitment to what might be described as the drabber, greyer strands of twentieth-century music.

The unusual instrumentation is flute, viola and harp; thus, as well as Debussy's great Sonata for that combination, they tend to play works commissioned to complement it. Malcolm Lipkin's Harp Trio was written for them in 1982, and they also gave William Mathias's effective and lively *Zodiac Trio*, Op 70, written in 1976 for another similar group of players.

Though they work well as an ensemble, there is a noticeable imbalance between the extrovert, convincing playing of the two female members, the flautist Louise Gianville and the harpist Ruth Faber, and the more restrained and uneven contribution of the viola player James Sleigh. Miss Faber provides the bedrock of the group, and her firmly articulated, rhythmically secure harp playing was always a delight. Miss Gianville's flute playing was occasionally unfocused, but at its best, it was bright and dancing.

Otherwise, though, Ashurst and Martin seemed to miss their mark, save in the appealing vulgarity of their jewelled "Juglin' Jack". Too often their coy sexual humour was predictable, as frequently was the style of Martin's accompaniments.

The violinist Duncan Riddell and the pianist Simon Shewring planned their programme intelligently, and included Szymanowski's evocative *Mysteries* and Janáček's Violin Sonata between Beethoven's G major Sonata, Op 30, No 3, and Faure's A major Sonata. Riddell is an accomplished performer, confident and musical, without being particularly adventurous. His manner suited Szymanowski's fairly specific and technically awesome demands better than Janáček's brand of romanticism, which really requires a more subjective performance

than it received here. Shewring, whose solo debut impressed me last year, proved himself to be a positive accompanist, sympathetic yet always above to the importance of his own part.

The American soprano Pamela Kuhn similarly had the benefit of an expert accompanist, the excellent Graham Johnson, but could not conceal her own vocal and interpretive shortcomings. Her vibrato is really more of a constant and rather wearying flutter, and her interpretations lack spontaneity, while the smallness of her voice is exacerbated by the limited freedom with which she as yet seems able to deploy it. By far the best singing came with her performance of Barber's *Despite and Still*.

Stephen Pettitt

Some of the pieces, taken on their own, were delightful. "Promotion", a solo piece for tenor (Gareth Roberts), was a sadly funny portrayal of a factory worker who fantasizes over a procession of toy soldiers, before coming rudely back to earth from his imagined position as general surveying the troops with an abrupt declaration of boredom. Another solo work, "Jack's Viola", was equally effective because of its reflection of real life. Here an old woman (Penelope Mackay) imagined herself visited at home by her dead son, where in reality she was dying in lonely anonymity in hospital.

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Uncertainty about these

Music Projects

Almeida

If Satie were merely inept, trivial and boring, there would be no problem. The awkward thing is that we still do not know, a full century after he started composing, whether it is right for music to be inept, trivial and boring. Essentially it is a question of intention. Did Satie mean his music to be so bad? And, if he did, was he being funny?

Uncertainty about these

Endellion Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

By addressing themselves to Benjamin Britten as well as to Haydn in their BBC lunchtime concert on Monday, the Endellion Quartet showed an eagerness of spirit in addition to assurance of style. Britten's Quartet No 2 in C was his overt tribute to Purcell, an often acknowledged influence in many ways, and its composition in 1945, soon after the first success of *Peter Grimes*, was a way of putting his heritage to more subjective performance

things is responsible for one of the most interesting phenomena at a Satie concert: the tittering was nervous, spasmodic and embarrassed. Obviously there was a profound recognition that Satie's formal disequilibrium is not motivated by any corresponding harmonic imperative, that his unconnected structures and his constant appeal to modal inflections of the simplest tonic-dominant harmony are not of themselves sufficient evidence of a new temporal consciousness. He may be pulling our legs. He may be exploring new ideas of what music can be. Or he may just be so odd that this is the best he can do.

Those who favour the visionary explanation of Satie sometimes quote his cantata *Socrate* as evidence of purity, economy and timelessness; but here, as performed by Music Projects/London under Richard Bernas, it was as bad as all the rest, and therefore as puzzling. The three women soloists were seated like bairds against the bare brick wall of the Almeida Theatre's apse, going on for half an hour.

As such it was a lot more appropriate than the feeble and patronising attempts at a group of songs we also heard (not from the *Socrate* soloists, who were excellent). Mr Bernas and the metronomic Mr White were both right to offer their Satie cool. To do otherwise is to trivialize originality.

Paul Griffiths

It is sometimes in danger of becoming a music analyst's playground. Not the least aspect is a readiness to break the mould of four-part writing and introduce different instruments balances. The players here responded with a questing spirit in the harmonic variations, a fierce intensity in varied rhythms, and a well balanced ensemble in melodic relation-

which had the effect of shifting attention to the very plainly delivered orchestral score. This was no Debussy-style Grecian dream but a bald, uninteresting construction of scale patterns going on for half an hour.

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Noel Goodwin

A close-knit texture was also evident in the best of Haydn's venturesome E major Quartet, Op 54 No 3, where the opening repeat in the first movement

brought a closer appreciation of the intricate part-writing, and the warmth of expression also balanced the florid section that later spreads across the slow movement.

A sonorous foundation from the cello upwards in the finale supported a variety of expressive character, from playful to conspiratorial.

South Bank, London SE1 01-261 0127 for recorded information

Concerts

The elusive secrets of Erik Satie

Music Projects

Almeida

It is constructively symphonic thinking from the outset, where an upward leap of a tenth for each of three subjects is a feature that successfully arouses interest in all that happens to them, was vividly apparent in this performance. A closely calculated ensemble achieved by the players extended into the almost nightmare quality of the continuously muted middle movement.

What Britten called its creative purpose.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Sir Adam answers critics on BCAL's finances

The House of Lords this afternoon will address its collective mind to the state of civil aviation, alive. I am sure, to the dogfight overhead between Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, and Sir Adam Thomson, the chairman of British Caledonian.

Sir Adam is fighting for the transfer of a number of BA's routes - and perhaps for BCAL's life. Lord King is intent on carrying out the job Mrs Thatcher charged him with when she appointed him to BA, namely to privatize BA. If he were to lose profitable BA routes, an already hazardous mission would be threatened by firing from his own side.

On the ground, BCAL, partly by the persuasive strength of its arguments against BA as an entrenched private monopoly, partly by skilful lobbying, is winning the propaganda war.

Left to its own devices, the Civil Aviation Authority, which is within an ace of completing its review for the Secretary of State, Mr Nicholas Ridley, of the implications of a privatized BA for competition and the development of the airline industry, would come down broadly in favour of Sir Adam. In Whitehall and Westminster, the Treasury, which needs the denationalization money, is Lord King's staunchest ally.

Amid fierce arguments about airline competition, serving the consumer and the development of Gatwick airport, there is the vital question of finance: not to mince words, the viability of BCAL and the capability of the Caledonian Aviation Group to meet the considerable costs of BCAL's ambitious drive for BA routes. The CAA had to satisfy itself that applicants for routes have sufficient financial muscle to buy and sustain them. So I imagine, have BCAL's shareholders, notably Investors in Industry, the biggest by far, and BCAL's bankers.

The starting point of any analysis of BCAL's latest accounts (to October 31, 1983) has to be note 15 which states that £67m of the company's £69m "cash at bank and in hand" is held overseas and remittable to Britain subject to the availability of foreign currency in the debtor countries (mainly Nigeria). Thus the first question I put to Sir Adam was "How much of the £67m is effectively blocked?"

He replied: "After taking account of receipts during recent months only £7.5m of the £67m held overseas at October 31, 1983, remains outstanding for repatriation to the United Kingdom."

We went on from there.

Q: How does the company intend to finance £217m of capital commitments?

A: The capital commitments comprise three A310 Airbus aircraft at an aggregate cost of approximately £98m and seven A320 Airbus aircraft at an aggregate cost of approximately £107m. The company negotiated manufacturers' support for financing all these aircraft. The first A320 is not due for delivery until spring 1988 and we do not anticipate commencing negotiations with the banks for the financing until some years hence. Two of the three A310 aircraft have now been financed and delivered. The third aircraft is due for delivery in 1985 - when the date is fixed the finance will be arranged. No problems are anticipated in arranging aircraft finance.

Q: BCAL's gearing is already high: net borrowings, even after deducting blocked cash balances, are nearly twice shareholders' funds, and £24m is a revaluation reserve.

A: At October 1983, the group's debt-equity ratio amounted to 2.9:1 - comfortably within the maximum allowed by leading lenders.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal seal for Barclays merger Bill

The merger of Barclays Bank's international subsidiary with the domestic arm drew closer yesterday when the Barclays Bill paving the way for the merger was given the Royal Assent.

By merging the domestic and international sides, Barclays hopes to create a more efficient unit able to give a better service. Cost-savings are also envisaged. The merger is due to be completed by the beginning of next year.

MR ROBERT MAXWELL predicts in the latest annual report of his Pergamon Press, which controls the publicly quoted British Printing and Communication Corporation, that Pergamon's profit should rise by at least £4m this year, taking it over £15m. "With the impetus of the very substantial improvement in profits forecast by BPCC, the outlook for the group is most encouraging."

ARGYLL GROUP, Mr James Gulliver's food combine, reported full-year pre-tax profits of £40.1m (£25.8m). This is well ahead of the £36.5m the group forecast last year. The final dividend is also better than forecast, making a total of 5p.

Tempus, page 17

RFD with interests in defence cable components and exiles, is increasing its full-year dividend payment by 10 per cent to 2.464p, despite a drop in trading profits from £2.3m to £1.9m and a decline in retail profits to £1.6m. (22m). Tempus, page 17

Plan to transform BIA

By Alison Eadie

A body to give greater identity to general insurance business is being planned by the British Insurance Association.

The BIA, which represents more than 340 insurance companies transacting 95 per cent of the worldwide business of the British company market, will be transformed into the Association of British Insurers, which will devolve into two councils, one for general in-

surance and one for life insurance.

The proposals go to the BIA council next month, then to members. If approved, the association will be launched next spring or summer.

Mr John Howard, the outgoing chairman of the BIA, said at the annual members' results meeting that conditions in the British market, although still very competitive, had become more stable.

Changes in privatization licence

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government yesterday cleared the final major organizational hurdle in its planned stock market flotation of British Telecom when it published the revised terms of the licence that will govern Telecom's operations as a private sector company.

A draft licence was published last autumn, but has since been modified and tightened up in a number of key areas to meet the fears voiced in Parliament and the telecommunications industry that the original scheme would leave Telecom free to abuse its dominant market position in a number of ways.

Publishing the final licence has been held up by - among other things - a dispute between British Telecom and Mercury, its recently formed private sector competitor, over the terms on which Mercury is allowed to connect its calls to

the national Telecom network.

The new licence will lie before Parliament for the next 40 days, paving the way for British Telecom to start trading as a public limited company on August 6. From that date onwards, responsibility for controlling BT's policy and pricing will shift to the Office of Telecommunications, the new regulatory body.

A number of other less important licences - governing such things as Telecom's mobile land radio operations and its value added services such as Prestel - will also be published by the start of August, the Department of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

The cumulative effect of all these moves will be that the Government is constitutionally free to press ahead with the stock market flotation of British Telecom in the "late autumn" as planned. The target date for the issue is still November.

The final licence confirms that Telecom's freedom to raise its average charges on trunk and local calls will be restricted to three percentage points below the rate of inflation. If the new regime had applied last year, Telecom would not have been allowed to raise its average charges by more than 0.7 per cent.

Among the changes made since the last draft licence was published are clauses tightening the rules governing the supply of directory information, publication of charges and the ban on Telecom cross-subsidizing different parts of its business.

Whitehall officials say that the Government has made efforts to meet all the main criticisms levelled at the original licence.

All clear for British Telecom

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

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Tebbit presses City to reach consensus over regulation

By Philip Robinson

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told leading City figures yesterday that time is pressing for them to come up with a consensus on how the City should be regulated in future.

He hinted strongly that he was happy to accept a large amount of self regulation by the City, providing it adequately protected the investor, but he made sure the 150-strong audience understood that a Government agency has not been totally ruled out if the City could not deliver a united view.

Mr Tebbit was breaking silence for the first time over what he feels should be the broad framework in the revolution which will change the method of scaling gill-edged stocks and create large multi-function banking-brokers to compete internationally with the Americans and Japanese.

After a 15-minute speech, Mr Tebbit said: "If I am going to get this show moving I need to have a pretty clear picture in my mind of what I think needs to

be done by the late summer, if it is to be agreed with my colleagues by autumn to get the October 1985 slot in the parliamentary timetable."

Missing any of these deadlines, he warned could jeopardize getting the necessary legal backing for a self regulatory system of investor protection into place.

Mr Tebbit set out five main objectives which the City's consensus would have to meet:

- A financial sector able to provide services to British industry and commerce, private investors and government in the most efficient and cheapest way and which is internationally competitive.

- Freedom for market forces to stimulate competition and encourage innovation.

- A regulatory framework which accommodates international development and is not a cover for protectionism.

- A regulatory framework which inspires investor confidence by ensuring that the British financial services sector is both competitive and

general rather than specific terms.

"There is no body in the City today, or elsewhere, who can claim to have a blueprint which will define unambiguously and correctly where the changes now so dramatically taking effect in the financial services sector will end up."

Asked if he thought self regulation would still exist in London in five years' time, Mr Tebbit said: "While I hold this office you will not find the Department of Trade wading into the City trying to regulate right, left and centre." But he said whether that ruled out some form of Government action was uncertain.

Mr Tebbit said it was now increasingly urgent for a consensus view to be formed.

This ought to emerge from the Bank of England's committee of ten senior City figures formed last month to advise on the shape and structure of self regulation for London's financial markets. It is understood the committee has already submitted some tentative proposals.

Norman Tebbit: breaking silence over framework.

"clean" place in which to do business and which is clearly seen as such.

- A regulatory framework which is predictable enough to shape the structural changes in the City which are now gathering pace, but also sufficiently flexible neither to cramp this process nor to be overtaken by it.

Mr Tebbit added that his formulated objectives were in

Reagan criticized over debt inaction

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Senor Bernardo Grinspun, Argentina's finance minister, held an extra day of talks with New York bankers yesterday as pressure built on the Reagan Administration to develop a broader approach to the debt crisis after the latest rise in US interest rates.

Senor Grinspun is seeking a new loan from Argentina's creditor banks to pay all part of \$350m (£259m) in overdue interest payments before this Saturday when American banks are prepared to list the loans as non-accrual and subtract them from second quarter earnings.

Today, he is due in Washington for talks with the International Monetary Fund.

Meanwhile, the Reagan

Administration is being criticized in American Newspapers and by influential Congressmen and Wall Street analysts for not developing a better response to the concerns of Latin American leaders who met at Cartagena.

The Washington Post said in a critical leading article that the low-key message of the meeting deserved "an active affirmative response," especially given the rise in the US prime lending rate to 13 per cent.

It added: "This latest rise in the prime rate, three days after Cartagena, strengthens the case for thinking that further intervention may become necessary."

Similar sentiments were echoed on Capitol Hill and by influential commercial bankers who said the four-month runup in rates in both the US and Britain strengthened the hand of debtor nations demanding a global approach to the problem.

Bankers estimated that the two-point rise in rates since mid-March has added \$5 billion a year to Latin American interest payments.

A senior official of one large New York bank said: "The stakes are too great for all players - the banks, the countries and the US Government - to keep the current situation going much longer."

He agreed with a group of US Congressmen who said that pressure was growing for some form of a "cap" on interest rates, given the likelihood that US budget deficits would remain at historically high levels.

Meanwhile, the White House issued a statement promising stronger action to reduce the deficit after the presidential election but reiterating the Administration's line that record deficits are not responsible for high interest rates.

Greenall Whitley buys De Vere

By Our City Staff

Mr Leopold Muller, the 81-year-old chairman of De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, ended years of takeover speculation yesterday when he sold his majority stake to Greenall Whitley.

Greenall is paying 120p cash a share for Mr Muller's 51.2 per cent and making an agreed offer for the rest, valuing De Vere - which owns 14 hotels, London's Connaught Rooms and the Mirabelle restaurant - at £44.5m.

De Vere has teased the City with takeover talk for years.

Just last month talks with an unnamed bidder were called off because the 315p share terms were unacceptable.

De Vere shares were suspended yesterday morning, pending publication of a statement, then trading resumed at lunchtime. Greenall is offering a share alternative to the rate of one new Greenall share for every 130p cash.

The maximum number of new shares available under the offer is 10.75 million. These will have the right to the final

share price of 130p.

Mr Muller will resign as chairman and a director and become life president. Greenall is talking with Mr Muller and Mr Leslie Jackson, the managing director of De Vere, about the sale of some of De Vere's non-hotel interests.

In a separate announcement yesterday Greene, King & Sons, the brewer, disclosed it now owns 7,253 per cent of Midsummer Inns, the former Camra group. Midsummer is currently the subject of a £1.9m takeover bid from Withland Leisure, a small private company, which has already bought 34.7 per cent.

Mr William Bridge, the chairman of Greene, King & Sons, the brewer, disclosed it now owns 7,253 per cent of Midsummer Inns, the former Camra group. Midsummer is currently the subject of a £1.9m takeover bid from Withland Leisure, a small private company, which has already bought 34.7 per cent.

Greene, King & Sons has bought the stake to protect our interests. It is unlikely we will buy many more shares."

Wedd halts dealings with Amex

By Our City Staff

The C. and R. Pastor debacle continues to haunt London's leading stock jobber. Wedd Mordant, Wedd announced yesterday that it has reluctantly decided to discontinue dealing with the Shearson American Express investment banker.

Last April, Wedd found itself in litigation with Merrill Lynch and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb over its dealings in New York for a company called C. and R. Pastor, whose chief executives disappeared, leaving the company with debts of more than £17m, much of it owed to leading American brokers.

Since then, Merrill Lynch has withdrawn its actions against Wedd.

American Express has taken over Lehman Brothers and appears to have decided to continue its litigation. Consequently, Wedd has decided not to do business with the Americans until the case is brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Wedd continues vigorously to deny the allegations that it was negligent in dealing with Pastor.

Mr Charles Hambros reports on Hambros PLC 1984 results

The year under review has been an eventful and successful one for the group. The upturn in world economic activity which has been particularly marked in the United States has continued, although there are increasing signs of stress coming to the surface, both within the United States and in the developing nations as a result of United States fiscal policies.

have for the first time passed the £3,000 million mark, reflecting the satisfactory progress within our traditional banking business. Our insurance broking activities have had an excellent year and our diamond interests show progress. New management of Hambros Gas & Oil has started energetically to tackle our US oil and gas problems. It is

disappointing that these interests remain loss-making and we are determined to eliminate them.

In March of this year we reached an agreement with the partners of stockbrokers, Strauss, Turnbull & Co., to acquire a 29.9% interest in their firm and have also agreed jointly with them and Société Générale to form a new international securities dealing company to trade as principals in this new market. This investment will enable us to take advantage of the changing UK financial markets.

To meet the challenge of the future, Hambros has a highly dedicated and capable management team who are determined to ensure the continued prosperity of the group. To all of them and to our staff at all levels I offer my thanks for their untiring efforts in the past year.

1984 HIGHLIGHTS

(Year ended 31st March)

	1984 £'000s	1983 £'000s

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="1" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

REINOLD: Year to March 31. Latest figures include 15 months for overseas companies. Turnover £34.5m (£120.2m). Pre-tax profit £300,000 (less £3.9m). No dividend (same). Group borrowings were reduced by £1.8m during the year. Reinold's board reports that the actions taken in the last 18 months have reversed the decline in the performance of the last five years and the core businesses now provide a sound base from which to grow profitably.

HEINEKEN TO CONTROL EL AGUILA: Shareholders of El Aguilas voted at the annual meeting in Madrid to authorise Heineken to underwrite a 5 billion peseta capital (£2.5m) increase which will give it a

30 per cent controlling interest in El Aguilas. The money is expected to be used to modernise El Aguilas' plant equipment. El Aguilas has 70 per cent of the domestic beer market. Its debts total 11.3 billion pesos.

KEYWEST INVESTMENTS: H. A. Whittall told the annual meeting that the latest management accounts confirm that the improved trend in the first quarter has continued for the five months to May 31 last.

EKGINE HOUSE: Mr. R. E. T. Gurney, chairman, tells shareholders in his annual report that the group's existing businesses are expecting further growth and the board expects 1984-85 to be another year of substantial progress in the development of the group.

APPOINTMENTS

National Westminster Bank USA: Mr William Sovey has been elected a director.

Williams & Glyn's: Mr Ken Duncombe will be assistant general manager, domestic banking north, from next Monday.

Birmingham and Bridgwater Building Society: Mr Richard Lacy is to be director and chief general manager from September 1.

LRC International: Mr R. C. A. Hall, managing director of Industrial Holdings and Mr W. S. Morris, president of LRC's North American division, have joined the main board.

Lloyds Bank: Mr Colin Wilks has been appointed general manager for planning and marketing.

Leslie & Goodwin (UK): Mr T. D. Lockhart, Mr H. Roberts and Mr T. F. Wilkinson have become directors.

Base Lending Rates

	ABN Bank	9 1/4%
Barclays	9 1/4%	
BCCI	9 1/4%	
Citibank Savings ...	9 1/4%	
Consolidated Crds ...	9 1/4%	
Continental Trust	9 1/4%	
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/4%	
Lloyds Bank	9 1/4%	
Nat Westminister	9 1/4%	
TSB	9 1/4%	
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%	
Citibank NA	9 1/4%	

↑ Mortgaged Rate Basis.

* 100 denotes annual under £1,000,000, £10,000 up to £20,000, 99% £50,000 and over 7 1/2%.

BRAZILIAN STERLING LOANS: DECREE LAW NO: 6019

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO 5% LOAN 1905

Notice is hereby given that for the Sinking Fund of the above Loan for July, 1984, bonds for a nominal amount of £4,700 have been drawn for redemption.

The following are the numbers of the bonds drawn for redemption at par on 1st July, 1984, after which date all interest thereon will cease.

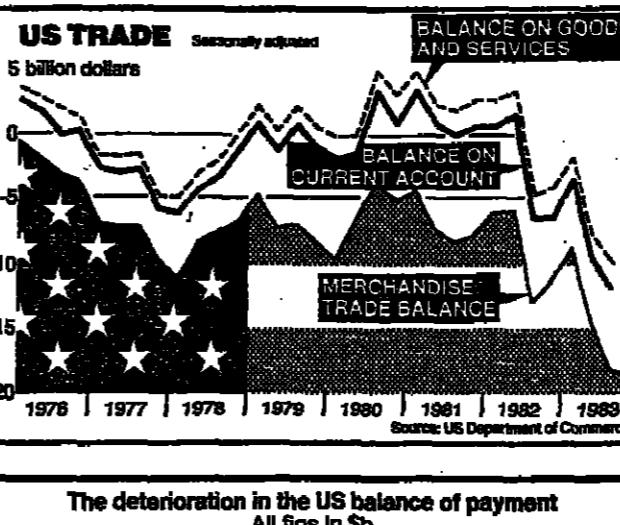
235 Bonds for £22 each.

No.	153	155	225	283	320	321	323	512	528
565	575	585	607	627	759	800	819	821	821
1026	1037	1150	1173	1230	1468	1471	1594	1627	1661
1721	1852	1898	1950	1982	2142	2169	2183	2229	2342
2476	2533	2585	2755	2914	2915	2920	3124	3179	3225
3380	3459	3535	3561	3575	3578	4276	4919	5058	5275
3591	3597	3637	3659	3669	3713	3715	3716	3717	3725
3950	3913	3922	3927	3928	3969	3971	3973	3974	3975
12034	12246	13151	13704	13823	14688	15378	15575	15923	16145
15233	16730	17291	18063	18376	18551	18678	19128	19478	19881
19881	20074	20309	20624	20837	20982	21071	21245	21608	21742
21742	22057	22477	22714	22981	24107	24429	24727	25209	25529
22509	22729	23114	23429	23520	23529	23629	23719	23729	23741
27775	30001	30285	30541	30843	31212	31417	31594	31830	31930
31930	32101	32254	32555	32888	33040	33100	33380	33851	33942
33845	34065	34645	34890	35088	35124	35447	35681	35981	36081
36122	36367	36480	36513	36853	37143	37355	37469	37845	37886
38245	38574	38654	38749	38829	38935	39035	39186	39285	39385
39710	39794	40007	40268	40431	40579	40685	40885	41073	41265
41223	41482	41560	41777	41855	42000	42043	42223	42436	42546
42620	42814	43317	43367	43490	43687	43699	43796	43844	43919
43919	44015	44225	44437	44775	44780	44902	45092	45112	45427
45427	45576	45593	46321	47171					

The above bonds should be presented at the London Offices of Lloyds Bank International Limited, listed on the appropriate forms and must bear all coupons subsequent to 1st July, 1984 otherwise the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the principal moneys.

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

America's boom cannot last



each 1 per cent real appreciation of the dollar adds about \$2 billion to the deficit after two years. The report suggests that about \$4 billion of the 1984 deficit can be explained by the appreciation completed by late 1982. Since late 1982 the dollar's real exchange rate has risen again by about 15 per cent. The eventual outcome should be a further rise in the trade deficit, perhaps by \$30 billion above present levels in 1985 and 1986.

If this view is right, the US could well have a current account deficit of the \$150 billion order by 1986. A figure between \$100 billion is almost inevitable.

The enigma is why foreigners are still willing to channel their money towards the US. The finance ministers of Argentina and Italy must be drooling with envy at the Reagan Administration's ability to reconcile mammoth budget and payment deficits with currency appreciation and low inflation.

The explanation for the continuation of the capital inflows is that they have radically changed character since 1982. In that year, foreigners piled up \$87.7 billion of US private-sector assets and Americans \$107.3 billion of foreign private-sector assets. American bank lending abroad rose to \$103.3 billion, more than accounted for all America's acquisition of foreign assets, while foreign bank lending to the US was \$64.3 billion.

In the six months to March, foreigners accumulated US private-sector assets and lent money to Americans via the banking system at roughly the same rate as in 1982. But Americans have acquired fewer foreign assets and virtually stopped being lenders via the banking system. In the first quarter, US bank lending abroad was a meagre \$300m.

While foreigners are willing to increase their dollar holdings year by year, the astonishing imbalance is not a big threat to the happy internal condition of the American Economy. But sooner or later the overseas payments position will have to be put on a sounder footing. The correction must involve substantial dollar depreciation and higher inflation. When that happens it may seem a tragedy than either a scandal or a comedy.

The author is economics partner at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

Minet profit down 4% for quarter

The insurance broker Minet Holdings announced quarterly pre-tax profits to the end of March 1984 down 4 per cent at £3.3m on turnover 16.2 per cent ahead.

Minet stressed that, owing to the nature of the company's business, income does not accrue evenly throughout the year and results for a single quarter should not be taken as a guide for the full year.

Shares fell 15p before recovering to 154p. Other moves in the insurance would be announced by Sedgwick Group. Its insurance and reinsurance broking business will be split into two newly-formed companies, each of which will operate with a substantial degree of autonomy.

In brief

PARKDALE HOLDINGS: Year to April 30. Turnover £1.13m (£276,000). Pre-tax profit £27,000 (£155,000). Dividend 0.9p (0.64p, adj.).

HALIMA: Year to March 31. Turnover £20.98m (£17.08m). Pre-tax profit £3.05m (£1.98m). Total dividend raised from an adjusted £1.31p to 1.57p. Halima's cash-flow during the year was again strong, the board report.

HARGREAVES GROUP: Year to April 30. Turnover £1.67m (£1.61m). Pre-tax profit £3.52m (£2.84m). Total dividend 4p (same).

HALIMA: Year to March 31. Turnover £20.98m (£17.08m). Pre-tax profit £3.05m (£1.98m). Total dividend raised from an adjusted £1.31p to 1.57p. Halima's cash-flow during the year was again strong, the board report.

CLEMENT-ROADSTONE HOLDINGS: Ireland's biggest industrial company with expanding interests overseas - has acquired a 44-acre site at Gravesend, Kent, through its Northern Ireland subsidiary.

GRANADA GROUP: The proposed merger between Granada and the television and rentals business of Rediffusion is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Matthew Brown: The acquisition of T. & R. Thakson has been completed. Price of £3.07m was accepted by ordinary shares and £1.47m in cash. At April 1983, Thakson's net tangible assets were about £2.35m.

COLEMAN MILNE: Middlesbrough's offer for Coleman Milne has been accepted for 83.2 per cent of the ordinary shares. Offer extended to July 9.

MATTHEW BROWN: The acquisition of T. & R. Thakson has been completed. Price of £3.07m was accepted by ordinary shares and £1.47m in cash. At April 1983, Thakson's net tangible assets were about £2.35m.

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CITY OF LIMA (THE HONOURABLE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF LIMA) 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 1911

Notice is hereby given that for the Sinking Fund of the above Bond for July, 1984, bonds for a nominal amount of £4,700 have been drawn for redemption.

The following are the numbers of the bonds drawn for redemption at par on 1st July, 1984, after which date all interest thereon will cease.

235 Bonds for £22 each.

TEMPUS

Argyll beats forecast but not the sceptics

RFD

Argyll Group's full-year pretax profits at £40.1m, were comfortably ahead of the forecast made last September at the merger with Amalgamated Distilled Products. So too was the 3.25p final dividend. But the results were still not good enough to please the City, which seems to be as suspicious as ever about Mr James Gulliver's ambitions and which has been making some fairly predictions. The shares closed 5p lower at 155p.

Improved margins in food retailing - they rose from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent last year - provided the main source of growth and there was a first full-year contribution from Barton Brands in the United States. With further benefit still to be derived from the productivity and merchandising changes the group set in train at its merger with Allied Suppliers two years ago, the profit margin on the food side could hit more than 3 per cent this year, boosting group pretax profits to a little less than £50m.

Longer term, however, there are still some doubts over the quality of the group's stores. Presto, which this year at least, will find it impossible to match the group's target of 20 new stores a year unless an unexpected parcel of outlets comes on the market, has yet to prove its mettle, though the newer stores are said to be achieving Sainsbury-like returns on sales of 4 per cent plus.

Moreover, though tax change will remain in the region of 22 to 23 per cent for the next two years, afterwards it will soar to a 'Tesco-like' 35 per cent, making it exceptionally difficult to squeeze earnings growth out of anything that might materialize above the line.

There is plainly no contemplation of the grand scale acquisition that some had predicted at this stage in the group's development, though Mr Gulliver does want to buy a regional supermarket chain in the United States and add to drink distribution interests there with some brand purchases.

Even so, market sentiment for some reason still seems to be against Argyll, and it may have an uphill struggle convincing the City that its shares should be afforded the same rating as Tesco or Dee Corporation.

MONEY MARKETS

The markets had another quiet day yesterday. Activity was again concentrated upon day-to-day money and the very short date.

Interbank opened on 7½ per cent and eased to 7½ per cent to 7 per cent by midday. The afternoon brought firmer conditions.

A rise to 8½ per cent to 8 per cent at lunchtime was followed by 10 per cent to 9 per cent for much of the afternoon. The peak was 11 per cent to 10½ per cent shortly before the close, followed by a final 10 per cent.

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 8-7%	
Discount Mkt Lend 8%	
Overnight Basis 7%	
Week Fixed 8-7%	
Buying Treasury Bills (10%)	
Selling Treasury Bills (10%)	
Buying 1 month 8½%	
Buying 3 months 9%	
Buying 6 months 9½%	
Buying 12 months 10%	
Buying 18 months 10½%	
Buying 24 months 11%	
Buying 30 months 11½%	
Buying 36 months 12%	
Buying 42 months 12½%	
Buying 48 months 13%	
Buying 54 months 13½%	
Buying 60 months 14%	
Buying 66 months 14½%	
Buying 72 months 15%	
Buying 78 months 15½%	
Buying 84 months 16%	
Buying 90 months 16½%	
Buying 96 months 17%	
Buying 102 months 17½%	
Buying 108 months 18%	
Buying 114 months 18½%	
Buying 120 months 19%	
Buying 126 months 19½%	
Buying 132 months 20%	
Buying 138 months 20½%	
Buying 144 months 21%	
Buying 150 months 21½%	
Buying 156 months 22%	
Buying 162 months 22½%	
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Buying 186 months 24½%	
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Buying 210 months 26½%	
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Buying 234 months 28½%	
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Buying 246 months 29½%	
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Buying 258 months 30½%	
Buying 264 months 31%	
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Buying 396 months 42%	
Buying 402 months 42½%	
Buying 408 months 43%	
Buying 414 months 43½%	
Buying 420 months 44%	
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Buying 576 months 57%	
Buying 582 months 57½%	
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Buying 594 months 58½%	
Buying 600 months 59%	
Buying 606 months 59½%	
Buying 612 months 60%	
Buying 618 months 60½%	
Buying 624 months 61%	
Buying 630 months 61½%	
Buying 636 months 62%	
Buying 642 months 62½%	
Buying 648 months 63%	
Buying 654 months 63½%	
Buying 660 months 64%	
Buying 666 months 64½%	
Buying 672 months 65%	
Buying 678 months 65½%	
Buying 684 months 66%	
Buying 690 months 66½%	
Buying 696 months 67%	
Buying 702 months 67½%	
Buying 708 months 68%	
Buying 714 months 68½%	
Buying 720 months 69%	
Buying 726 months 69½%	
Buying 732 months 70%	
Buying 738 months 70½%	
Buying 744 months 71%	
Buying 750 months 71½%	
Buying 756 months 72%	
Buying 762 months 72½%	
Buying 768 months 73%	
Buying 774 months 73½%	
Buying 780 months 74%	
Buying 786 months 74½%	
Buying 792 months 75%	
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Buying 852 months 80%	
Buying 858 months 80½%	
Buying 864 months 81%	
Buying 870 months 81½%	
Buying 876 months 82%	
Buying 882 months 82½%	
Buying 888 months 83%	
Buying 894 months 83½%	
Buying 900 months 84%	
Buying 906 months 84½%	
Buying 912 months 85%	
Buying 918 months 85½%	
Buying 924 months 86%	
Buying 930 months 86½%	
Buying 936 months 87%	
Buying 942 months 87½%	
Buying 948 months 88%	
Buying 954 months 88½%	
Buying 960 months 89%	
Buying 966 months 89½%	
Buying 972 months 90%	
Buying 978 months 90½%	
Buying 984 months 91%	
Buying 990 months 91½%	
Buying 996 months 92%	
Buying 1002 months 92½%	
Buying 1008 months 93%	
Buying 1014 months	

gets him
tiring pr

CRICKET: CRACKED RIB DELAYS YORKSHIREMAN'S TEST OF Maturity

Gatting will replace the injured Moxon

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

After reading the Riot Act to his Middlesex team at the Oval yesterday, Mike Gatting was obliged to turn his attention to tomorrow's second test match against the West Indies at Lord's, despite the fact that Cornhill. He has been called in to take the place in the England 12 of Martyn Moxon, who has withdrawn with a cracked rib.

I like to think Moxon's injury is providential. It is only a matter of weeks or months at the most before he wins his first cap, and the selectors were taking a fateful chance bringing him in so early in the series. He was hit by Hanley a South African, when making 91, for Yorkshire against Northamptonshire at Northampton on Saturday, since when the injury has become progressively more painful. Hanley has been even slower than the West Indian. Moxon is fit.

So back comes Gatting. Since being left out after the one-day internationals, he has not been in consistent form. To set against his 28 against Somerset and a dashing Sunday league hundred have been several poor scores. But Gower, I suppose, will be pleased to have him back. Moxon, however, means that Broad and Fowler are sure to go in first. It might otherwise have been Broad and Moxon, with Fowler at number three.

Whether Gower, Lamb or Gatting will now be at three is undecided. Gower's best Test scores, against New Zealand at Lord's last year, were played from Number five. But there is where in the first eight in the order that he has not at some time batted for England. In his last three Tests, in Pakistan, he went in first.

The West Indians have the usual strains and bruises and minor illnesses which beset a touring team. Lloyd (damaged hand), Marshall (fever), Holding (foot) and Garner (ankle) are all having treatment. It will be a surprise, all the same, if any of them miss tomorrow's match.

Kent make it fourth win of season

By Peter Ball

DERBY: Kent (23 pts) beat Derby (4) by eight wickets.

Kent took just over 100 minutes yesterday to complete their fourth championship victory of the season. It was a result which their seam bowlers had made virtually inevitable after tea on the second day, and they wasted little time in the morning in tidying up the remnants of Derbyshire's batting.

The third over of the day, bowled by Ellison, whose return to the side after injury has made them look a much better team than the one beaten in two days by Sussex less than two weeks ago, was the end for Derbyshire. Innings, Taylor claimed Derbyshire's only addition to the overnight score by taking a single off the third ball.

The fourth accounted for Newman, whose indeterminate forward push edged an outswinger to Marsh, who had a quietly effective game as Knott's deputy, to hold a good catch, diving in front of first slip.

The final, another outswinger, proved too much for Bromley, who touched it to second slip to leave Ellison, beginning at Worcester today, on a hat-trick of fours.

Even on a wicket which was visible offering help to the seam bowlers, it would require the 56 needed for victory. The loss of Porter to the second ball of the innings engendered caution however, and their progress was accordingly steady as the first boundary did not arrive until the twelfth over.

Carrick's third ball at the start bowled Mallender, the nightwatchman, and at the other end Sidebottom immediately dismissed Barber, who apparently played so well on Monday evening. Lamb and Larkins, at a stand before Larkins was run out through the air and stumped shortly after he was struck on the left hand by Carrick.

Bowling by Bairstow, who say an edged stroke bounces out of his glove but recovered to dive and hold the ball at the third or fourth attempt.

Williams, the only batsman to look confident, was run out. He dove the ball from Bowls, the other point and Hanley, the batsman over. Griffiths moved out to Bowls to give Bairstow another stumping and complete Yorkshire's first win on this ground for 19 years.

The last three wickets fell rapidly with Sharp, brilliantly caught at silly point and Hanley, the batsman over. Griffiths moved out to Bowls to give Bairstow another stumping and complete Yorkshire's first win on this ground for 19 years.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings 199 (R M Ellison 4 for 34). Second Innings 36 (K J Barnett c & b J Morris; J D Wright c & b J Morris; A H B Marsh c & b Cowdry) 19. J Morris & E Morris, 10; J Morris & J Morris c & b Morris; W P Fowler c & b Morris; J Morris & J Morris c & b Morris; P G Newman c & b Morris; T W Taylor not out. Extras (no 2) 1. Total 199. Fall of Wickets: 1-64, 2-85, 3-18, 4-106, 5-131, 6-131, 7-144, 8-144, 9-181, 10-167. BOWLING: Jarvis 10.5-3-41-4; Alderman 6.2-2; Ellison 10.5-3-41-4; Cowdry 6.2-2.

KENT: First Innings 199 (C G Cowdry 95). Second Innings 45 (N R Taylor not out; C J Taylor c Miller & Newman; D J Constant & N Plews not out; Extras 1-1, w 1, b 2) 100. Total 244. Fall of Wickets: 1-64, 2-85, 3-18, 4-106, 5-131, 6-131, 7-144, 8-144, 9-181, 10-167. BOWLING: Jarvis 10.5-3-41-4; Alderman 6.2-2; Ellison 10.5-3-41-4; Cowdry 6.2-2.

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Safka should be quick off the mark to confirm rich promise

By Mandarin

Fulke Johnson Houghton's team have started to blossom in recent weeks and the Blewbury tainer could provide the best bet of the day on a tricky-looking card at Salisbury with the Aga Khan's two-year-old, Safka (nap), who runs in the Klix Drunks Maiden Fillies Stakes.

The daughter of Irish River showed immense potential on her debut at York 12 days ago when runner-up to the more experienced Indian Flower over today's distance of five furlongs. Safka dwelt in the stalls and gave her rivals several lengths start, but she finished to such purpose that she was only a length behind the winner at the line. Admittedly Indian Flower was eased by Piggott when it was clear that she had her race won, but that was still a fine first effort against a rival who is extremely highly regarded by her trainer.

Two obvious dangers to Safka are Kiri, trained by Peter Walwyn and Nuit d'Ete, from Dick Hern's stable. They finished a close third and fourth - separated by only a head - to Devon Defender over today's course and distance earlier this month. Nuit d'Ete, who started favourite, had the benefit of a previous run, whereas Kiri was having her first experience of racing in public. With the weights the same today, it is reasonable to assume therefore that Kiri should confirm the form.

SALISBURY

GOING: good to firm.

Draw 5/6, high numbers best.

2.15 SHREWsbury MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £1,707; 7f) (19 runners)

102	00000	MUHAMMAD (Ib-Hakimoun) H Thornton Jones 9-0	A Murray	18
103	00000	GEARD (C Eddie & Britain 9-0)	P Robinson	18
104	00000	GREAT SYMPHONY R Kinstone J Dunlop 9-0	A McGlone	12
105	00000	WAGNER (D Codd) R Harmon 9-0	B Proctor	4
106	00000	KAVAKA (Ib-Hakimoun) Ben 8-0	R Robinson	12
107	00000	MATCHSTICK MAN (B Boardman) H Besley 9-0	R Cochrane	6
108	00000	MOSS EMPIRE (M Baudouin) G Harmon 9-0	P Cox	6
109	00000	PRINCE GEORGE (W Ponsonby) G Colle 9-0	T Quinn	5
110	00000	PROMISES ARE FREE (P Savill) M Pepe 9-0	J Quinn	5
111	00000	ROCKY (D Codd) D Murphy 9-0	T Quinn	5
112	00000	TELEMANOS (Duniphan) L D Arundell 9-0	T Quinn	5
113	00000	WAGNER (D Codd) P Murphy 9-0	T Quinn	5
114	00000	VIOLETO (K Abdulla) S Harwood 8-0	G Stanley	11
115	00000	WHAT A LINE (Mrs P Shaw) B Hills 8-0	S Caulfield	12
116	00000	WORLD WAR II (O Trappini) C Wilson 8-0	J Quinn	12
117	00000	2nd Ch: D Elgant A Walwyn 8-0 (4-fav) Building 13 ran.		
118	00000	TELEMANOS (Duniphan) L D Arundell 9-0	T Quinn	8
119	00000	WAGNER (D Codd) P Murphy 9-0	T Quinn	8
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7-2 Almuhaannad, 4 Roarin, 9-2 Jetlag, 5 Violette, 6 Shakti, 8 What A Line, 10 Narborough, 18 others

Salisbury selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Violato, 3.15 Tepeken, 3.15 Get The Message, 3.45 SAFKA (Nap), 4.15 Imperial Salute, 4.45 Hajos.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Almuhaannad, 3.15 Brian's Boy, 4.15 Imperial Salute, 4.45 Very Seldom.

2.45 HERBERT AND GWEN BLAGRAVE MEMORIAL HANDICAP (3.13; 21 ft) (5)

306	00000	FIRST QUADRANT (A Richard) D Hanley 6-9	B Rouse	4
307	00000	BEATNIK (M) M Wyllie 7-9	T Hines	3
308	00000	BERTHA (I) H Harwood 7-11	W Hines	12
309	00000	MUSIC CITY (M) (D) Mullen 6-5 (4 ex)	R Fox	2
310	00000	TEPEKEN (P) P Murphy 6-5 (4 ex)	R Fox	2

11-Matador 3.15 Brian's Boy 6-5 (4 ex) Bolding 6 ran.

FORM: FIRST QUADRANT (2-12) 1st from 10, 2nd from 10, 3rd from 11 at Lancaster (1m 7f). Good to firm June 11, 17, 2nd. MAINTOP (1m 21 ft) 1st from 10, 2nd from 11 at The Frensham (1m 4f). Good to firm June 11, 17, 2nd. BERTHA (1m 4f) 1st from 10, 2nd from 11 at Newmarket (1m 6f). Good to firm June 11, 17, 2nd. MUSIC CITY (M) (D) Mullen 6-5 (4 ex) 1st from 10, 2nd from 11 at Sandown (1m 21 ft). Good to firm June 11, 17, 2nd. TEPEKEN (P) P Murphy 6-5 (4 ex) 1st from 10, 2nd from 11 at Sandown (1m 21 ft). Good to firm June 11, 17, 2nd. Selection: MAINTOP

3.15 BIBURYCUP (handicap: 3-y-o: 23-32; 1m 4f) (11)

301	00000	SEFTON (D) D Elgant A Walwyn 8-0	T Quinn	18
302	00000	STRAIGHT MAN (P) P Murphy 8-0	T Quinn	18
303	00000	LITTLE NICK (I) H Harwood 7-11	B Rouse	4
304	00000	HOUND HUNTER (D) Hunchy 8-0	T Quinn	18
305	00000	OUR ISLAND STORY (C) G Houghton 8-0	R Fox	2

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302	00000	STRAIGHT MAN (P) P Murphy 8-0	T Quinn	18
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304	00000	HOUND HUNTER (D) Hunchy 8-0	T Quinn	18
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

5.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Farm Britain at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the morning hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; Top Twenty news from Steve Blackett between 7.55 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; antenatal advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

8.00 Training the Young Horse, introduced by HRH The Princess Anne. A film made by the British Horse Society which follows the training of a horse from the time it was a young foal. The narrator is Richard Meade (r).

8.30 Ceefax.

8.35 Play School, presented by Shesleigh Gilbey (r).

10.55 Gharan. A magazine programme for Asian women Indian classical dancers Nalini and Kamalini Datta, and their guru, Mehera Mahary, talk to Lata Ahire about their careers and plans for the future.

11.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowdare. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish.

1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.35 Gran (r).

1.45 Wimbleton 94. Live coverage of the third day's main matches, introduced by Harry Carpenter.

4.18 Regional news.

4.20 Play School, presented by Brian Cant.

4.40 Take Two. Josephine Buchanan with young people's comments. BBC Television programme. The main programme under discussion this week is Dallas.

5.05 John Craven's Newsworld. 6.15 Stills. Episode seven of the 12-part serial about a young circus boy (Ceefax title page 170).

5.40 Sixty Minutes. News with Moira Stuart at 5.45; weather at 5.45; regional magazines at 5.55; and news headlines at 6.35.

6.40 International Football. Live coverage from Paris of the final of the European Championship between France and Spain. Introduced by Jimmy Hill. John Motson is the commentator with expert comment from the England team manager, Bobby Robson, and Bobby Charlton. If the game goes to extra time the match will be decided by penalties.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 The Bob Monkhouse Show with guests, comedian Joan Rivers, singer and actress Rosemary Clooney and comedian Larry Miller.

10.20 Wimbleton 84. Highlights of the third day's matches, introduced by Desmond Lynam, with news and comment from Gerald Williams.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Whicker's World. Alan Whicker looks back at some of the places and events he has seen during his ten years travelling the world. Tonight's programme includes film from Alaska, Australia, Mexico, the Philippines and Singapore and includes the coronation of the King of Tonga and a report on California's Love Generation (r).

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the morning hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; Top Twenty news from Steve Blackett between 7.55 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; antenatal advice between 8.30 and 9.00.

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1.35 Stop-Off (r).

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12.00 Weather.



Dilys Hamlett and Derek Halligan (BBC 2, 9.30 pm)

● FIRE AT MAGILLIGAN (BBC 2, 9.30pm). Harry Barton's reflection on the Northern Ireland problem, makes no bones about it: this is war, not sectarian strife, that's going on; prisoners are prisoner-of-war camps. Mr Barton does not write easy plays. You have only to think back to his radio play Hooper Day, a 1982 Giles Cooper award winner, to remember that. He has something of Hooper Day's elusive quality, although it hopefully constructs a naturalistic framework within which the ideological debate takes place prison warden and magistrate gives a lift to the Provo hitch-hiker on whom, 10 years earlier, she had passed sentence. The director, Jan Sargent, has come up with exactly the right wintry Images to complement the bleakness of the play's political vision.

● SPOTLIGHT (BBC2, 7.50pm) is a heaven-sent opportunity for showbusiness people to do what they like doing most: talk about themselves, at length, to a captive audience, without fear of retribution. At 40 minutes, such self-indulgence is excessive. There are times when Bill Maynard, the comedy actor, whose reminiscences launch the series, overworks the word "marvellous" to such an extent that it almost ceases to have any meaning. But his good humour has an infectious quality about it, and the film clips are well chosen. Looking and sounding, as he does these days, one wonders why Mr Maynard has not added Lear to his Wynlyn Froggit, Dickens, and The Gaffer.

CHOICE

● SPOTLIGHT (BBC2, 7.50pm) is a heaven-sent opportunity for showbusiness people to do what they like doing most: talk about themselves, at length, to a captive audience, without fear of retribution. At 40 minutes, such self-indulgence is excessive. There are times when Bill Maynard, the comedy actor, whose reminiscences launch the series, overworks the word "marvellous" to such an extent that it almost ceases to have any meaning. But his good humour has an infectious quality about it, and the film clips are well chosen. Looking and sounding, as he does these days, one wonders why Mr Maynard has not added Lear to his Wynlyn Froggit, Dickens, and The Gaffer.

Peter Davalle

● The Giles Cooper season on Radio 4, now well into its stride and affording us exceptional entertainment, continues with ALL THE WAY HOME (8.30pm), the one about the pair of city lovers from the same office who find that everything conspires to prevent them from tumbling into bed together. The title, I'm afraid, is a bit of a give-away if you take it literally.

● Music highlights on radio: Mihaela Milani playing the Bartók Violin Concerto No 2 with the BBC SO in a concert recorded in Prague (Radio 3, 6.00pm); and the last of John Steane's three programmes about the Irish tenor John McCormack (Radio 3, 6.30pm) that has been in the record of records that he has made — about 600 — and landed some beauties.

11.15 News. Until 11.15. VHF only. 5.15-5.55am Open University. 5.55am Why, and Open Forum. Then between 11.20pm and 12.00am Open University: Language and Authority; and Doppler Techniques.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm). Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 6.00. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW). 4.00am Colin Berry. 5.30 Ray Moore. 7.30 Terry Wogan and 8.30 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young. 12.00pm Ken Bruce (1st 8.30 Sports News). 12.30pm John Steane's three programmes about the Irish tenor John McCormack (Radio 3, 6.30pm) that has been in the record of records that he has made — about 600 — and landed some beauties.

10.00 J.S. Bach: Paganini Symphony Orchestra play the Symphony No 4.

10.45 Settings of James Joyce: Jane Manning (soprano) and John McCormack (tenor) with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

11.05 BBC Scottish SO with Janet Baker, John Steane and Michael Maynard: Schubert's Symphony No 8 (Unfinished); and Edward Harper's Concerto Concerto. Also, Sir Alexander Gibson.

12.15 Concert Hall: All-Saints Recital by David Hill at the organ of the German Lutheran Christchurch, Mönchengladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia. 1.00pm Miles Davis: More records from the days when the American trumpeter collaborated with the arranger and composer Gil Evans.

1.30 Matheus Musicale: BBC Concert Orchestra, with Brian Raftery Cook (baritone) and Antony Rolfe-Johnson (piano). Gounod's Faust (London) and Liszt's La Lumière du Lac (Lisbon).

2.30 Checkpoint: A weekly investigation into problems encountered by listeners. With Roger Cook.

7.45 In Business with Peter Habday.

8.15 Private Eye: A programme in which Jeremy Paxman casts an eye on the history of music-making in the home. (7)

8.45 The Arts: Max Goldring on an industry based on the genetic manipulation of bacteria.

9.30 Checkpoint: Third in the series tracing the history of immigrant communities in Britain concentrates on the Chinese, a people who were virtually unknown in this country until the mid-19th century when they began to arrive, mostly from Hong Kong. The programme explores how the Chinese have successfully maintained its strong family, language and economic infra-structure within the British community.

10.00 Passage to Britain: The Chinese — "We Are Different".

The penultimate programme of the series tracing the history of immigrant communities in Britain concentrates on the Chinese, a people who were virtually unknown in this country until the mid-19th century when they began to arrive, mostly from Hong Kong. The programme explores how the Chinese have successfully maintained its strong family, language and economic infra-structure within the British community.

10.45 Michaelis: Libby Purves and studio guests, including Dame Cicely Saunders who talks to Sheila Hancock.

11.00 The Queen's Question Time visits Derbyshire.

11.30 Morning Story: "Caldas the Detective" by Patricia Langdon-Davies. Read by Jill Bacon.

12.00 News: Travel You the Jury. The motion debated today: Farming and forestry should be subject to planning controls (r).

12.30 News: You and Yours.

1.00 The Queen's Question Time: Second in a series of six parts of a serial in six parts by John Fletcher. Star: Freddie Lofthouse.

1.30 Late Night: "Ricceyman Steps" by Arnold Bennett (3).

1.45 The World Tonight, including 1.55 News About Britain.

1.55 The World Tonight.

1.55 Today in Parliament.

2.00 12.10 Weather, 12.15 Close-up, 12.30 Shipping Forecast.

2.30 Late Night: "Ricceyman Steps" by Arnold Bennett (3).

2.45 Choral Evensong: from York Minster.

3.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Another of Roger McGough's selections of poems.

3.30 John McCormack: Then and Now. John Steane presents the last of three programmes about the great Irish tenor.

3.45 The Cosmic Creation: In the last of three programmes David Parker's Theoretical Physics at Newcastle University examines the link between the very small and the very big.

3.50 BBC Symphony Orchestra in Concert: "The Merchant of Venice" (Maurice Marini). Conducted by Dennis Russel Davies. Part one, Harrison Birtwistle's An Imaginary Landscape; and Bartók's Violin Concerto No 2.

3.55 BBC Symphonies: concert part, two, Mandelsohn's Symphony No 3 (The Scottish). Read by Ann Murray.

4.00 Choral Evensong: from York Minster.

4.15 The World Tonight, including 4.15 News About Britain.

4.30 The World Tonight.

4.30 News About Britain.

4.45 The World Tonight.

4.55 News About Britain.

A millionaire's legacy of broken dreams up for sale

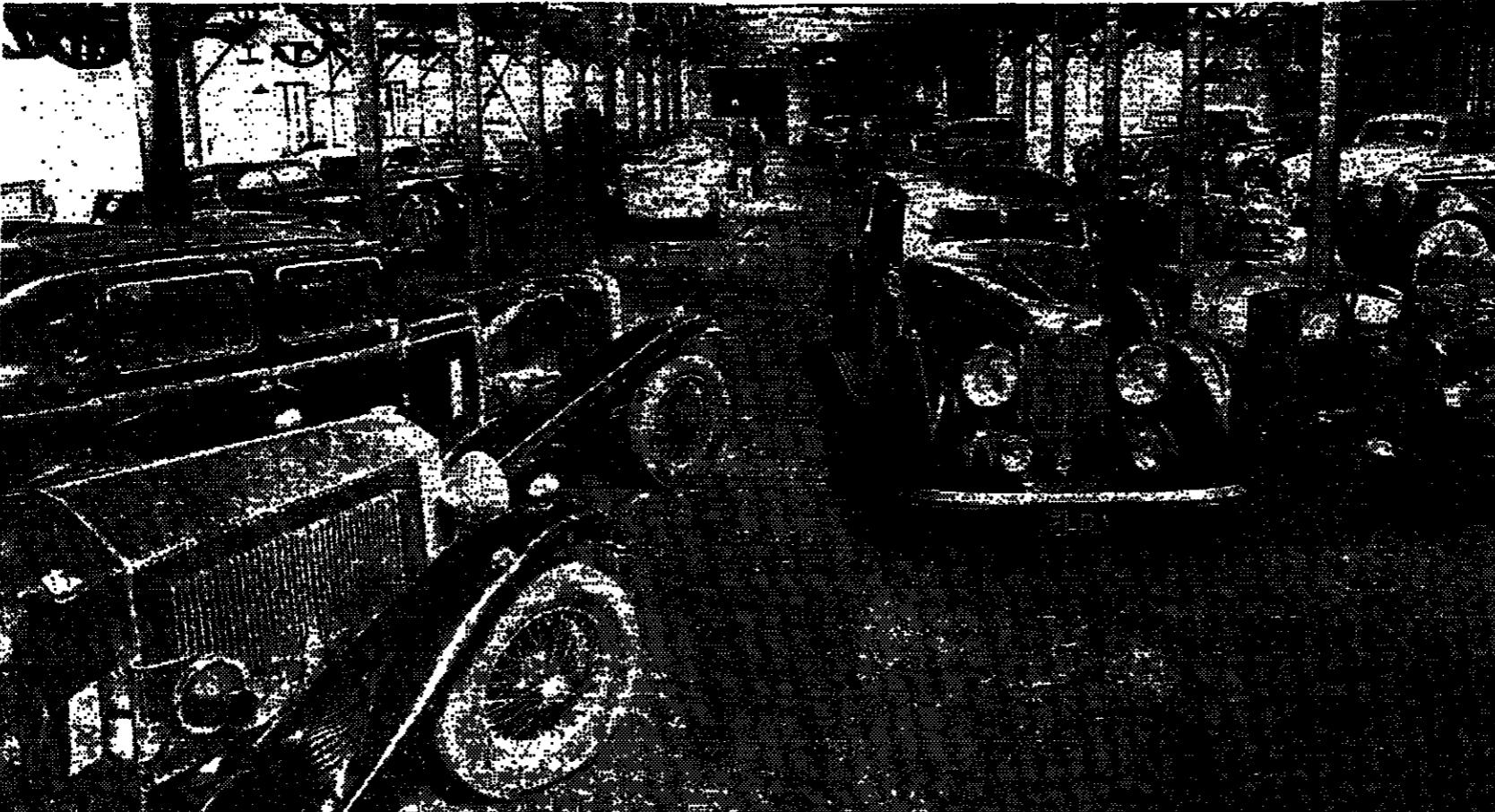
By Robin Young

When Mr Harry Ellard, a millionaire bachelor, died on Christmas Day, aged 87, he left many set projects incomplete - about 90 vintage cars and vehicles which he had stored in a factory for up to 50 years so that one day he might rebuild them.

The collection, to be auctioned next month includes 21 Lagondas, seven Invictas, four Healeys and four Aston Martins. Their conditions range from the more or less sound to wrecks.

Mr Ellard, who lived near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, served an engineering apprenticeship with Henry Meadows, of Wolverhampton, whose engines powered many of the Lagondas and Invictas he was especially interested in. Mr Ellard became a substantial shareholder in Meadows when he opened a metal-processing factory in Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton. Part of the building was used to store old vehicles.

His interest in cars, particularly their design and engineering, continued into old age, and



Waiting for restoration: Some of the Ellard collection stored in a factory at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton.



Mr Ellard: Died on Christmas Day.

he was still buying vehicles in the 1960s.

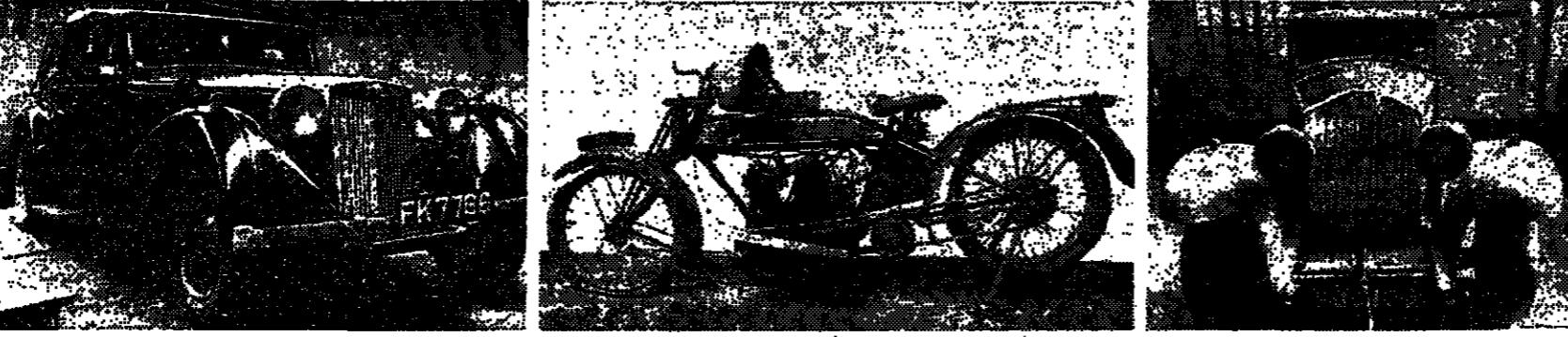
Mr Ellard did restoration work on some cars, and used several. A 1939 Lagonda drop head coupe, one of the last to be built, lacks its running board, it is said, because Mr Ellard's girl friends laddered their stockings on them.

Mr Christopher Ironmonger, of the auctioneers Colliers Bigwood and Bewley, estimates that the pride of the collection, a 1930 Rolls-Royce with French coachwork, will fetch £10,000 to £15,000.

The collection is expected to realize more than £100,000 though some vehicles are in scrap condition and a 1935 Morris 10 cwt van, in rough condition, might fetch only £100.

Besides 50 cars, the collection includes tractors from 1920, two cement mixers, and a motor cycle Mr Ellard built out of spare parts in 1919.

Two Valentine tanks, with dismantled turrets, and two Electrac vehicles, used for towing barrage balloons are for sale but have not yet been extricated from the factory.



MG two-litre Tickford coupe, 1937; Mr Ellard's motor cycle, 1919 and Rolls-Royce 20/25, 1939.



Classic Pair: A Lagonda 3-litre 1956 four-door saloon (left) and a Lagonda 4 1/2-litre car in the workshop.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visit the Royal Marines at Poole, 10.35.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends the Festival Service of the Friends of St Paul's, St Paul's Cathedral, 5.20.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall accompanied by The

Princess of Wales, visits the Douglas Arter Centre, 10.30; and later opens the Duke of Cornwall Spinal Treatment Centre, Oldstock Hospital, Salisbury, 11.

Princess Anne, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, attends a rally in Glasgow.

arrives Glasgow Airport, 2; and later attends a concert at the Royal

Festival Hall, 7.15.

Scottish National Orchestra

Proms: Kelvin Hall Glasgow, 7.30.

Choral concert by the Vale

Russian Chorus, Keble College

Chapel, Oxford, 7.30.

Concert by the Peterborough

String Orchestra: Rothwell Parish

Church, Northants, 8.

Recital by Deborah Dales

(soprano) and Andrew Clarke

(piano); Museum and Art Gallery,

Chester Rd, Worcester, 1.

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